

CITY OF MILWAUKEE 2002 PUBLIC SAFETY REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The Milwaukee Fire and Police Commission began publishing an annual summary and analysis of major crimes reported in the City of Milwaukee in 1983. Since then, the report has expanded to include data on other cities of comparable size, and Public Safety responses other than responses to crime. It cannot, however, report all the prevention, community assistance, informational, and other functions performed by our Fire and Police Departments. The report is available on-line, at the Commission Web site (<http://milwaukee.gov/fpc>).

The main focus of this report remains the eight categories of crime which are referred to in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) annual *Uniform Crime Report* (UCR) as Index, or Part I Crimes. These crimes were chosen by the FBI because of their seriousness, frequency of occurrence, likelihood of being reported to the police, and because they are crimes that can be uniformly defined. They are the four violent crimes against persons of homicide, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault; and the four property crimes of burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. With the exception of arson, each criminal event is recorded only once, according to a hierarchy of seriousness. That is, in an event such as a robbery where the victim is killed, only the homicide is recorded. However, all arsons are recorded. Each discussion of a specific index crime begins with the UCR definition.

Each discussion includes data by Aldermanic District and comparisons to other cities of similar size. Appendices provide summaries for each Aldermanic District, each of the city's 218 census tracts, and comparison cities. Aldermanic District and census tract tables show reported crimes, including those subsequently determined by the Milwaukee Police Department to be unfounded or baseless. City-wide totals in each category, and the comparison with other cities, exclude baseless reports, as does the UCR.

District and tract reports count incidents as initially recorded. In addition to corrections for reports determined to be unfounded, UCR review may determine, for example, that an incident first recorded as a sexual assault should be more appropriately counted as aggravated or simple assault. Therefore, UCR category totals will differ from totals shown by Aldermanic District or census tract, which are available only in uncorrected form.

The data source for Milwaukee crime data is monthly crime summaries generated by the Milwaukee Police Department. Crimes are counted in the month they become known to the MPD, which may not be the month or even the year they were committed. Data on comparison cities are from the UCR 2002 *Preliminary Annual Release*, dated June 16, 2003. Final UCR reports, to be published later in the year, may show small differences in some counts.

The data source for fire and emergency medical services is monthly Operational Reports generated by the Milwaukee Fire Department. Additional data were provided by the Fire Education Unit. Appendix B shows fires and rate per 1,000 population for each Milwaukee Aldermanic District.

We use Aldermanic Districts as the geographic base for this report because they are administratively meaningful units with similar population size. This report uses seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 1992, based on the 1990 Census. Prior to re-districting, there were sixteen Aldermanic Districts. Aldermanic District figures given in this report can not be compared to data prior to 1992. Re-districting based on the 2000 Census is in process.

Appendix D is a summary of crime reports by individual census tract, making it possible for readers to compile statistics for areas of specific interest. However, where a crime occurs may not be where either the victim or perpetrator lives.

In comparisons across time or between geographic areas, a rate rather than a volume is used. A rate is simply a means of equalizing data. It is customary, when comparing large geographic units such as cities or states, to use a 100,000 population base for crime rates. In the comparison of aldermanic districts, which have an average population of about 35,000, crime rates have been based on a per 10,000 population base. The discussion of fires uses rates per 1,000 population, as this is how national figures are expressed. The

Fire and Police Commission previously used the 1990 Census count of 628,088 to compute rates. The 2000 Census counted Milwaukee's population at 596,974, and showed that some Aldermanic Districts had increased in population while others decreased. All rates in this publication are based on 2000 Census counts. Comparison cities are those within 10% of Milwaukee's population in the 2000 Census.

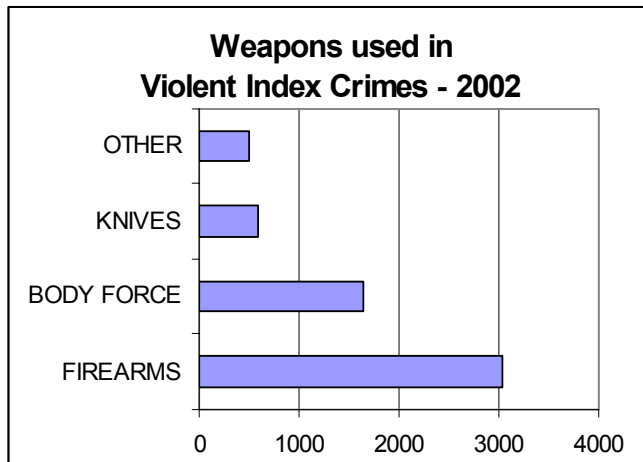
A note for readers familiar with statistical techniques: Each aldermanic district was compared with the remainder of the city for each crime using the chi-square statistic, and considered not significantly different if $p > 0.01$. p values are shown on Aldermanic District summaries in Appendix C. The same method was used to compare crime data for other cities with Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE CRIME TRENDS 2002

In 2002, 46,781 Index crimes and 34,331 other crimes were reported to the Milwaukee Police Department. The number of crimes reported is important because every report must be investigated by the Police Department. Excluding Index crime reports which were determined after investigation to be unfounded, and making other corrections as noted in the Introduction, results in a final tally of 46,693 Index crimes, 1% more than the previous year. (Table I)

All Index categories except homicide include attempts in the number of reports; attempted homicides are counted as aggravated assaults. There were decreases in robbery, aggravated assault, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Theft other than motor vehicles accounts for more than half the Index total.

Property crimes (burglary, theft, auto theft, and arson) were 88% of the Index. Violent crimes against persons (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) were 12%, with robbery accounting for more than half of violent Index crimes.



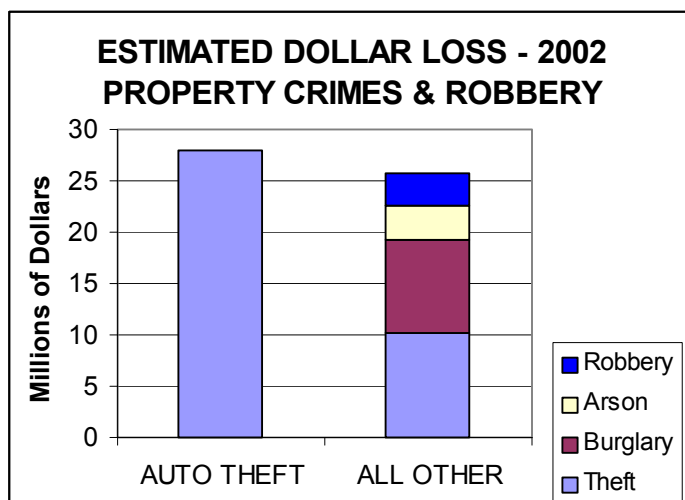
Firearms were used in four-fifths of homicides, and in half of all violent Index crimes. Body force was the most common weapon in forcible rapes, and was used in one-quarter of robberies and aggravated assaults. Weapons other than body force were reported in three-quarters of violent Index crimes in 2002.

For UCR purposes, law enforcement agencies clear or solve an offense when at least one person is arrested, charged, and turned over to the court for prosecution. Several crimes may be cleared by the arrest of one person, while the arrest of several persons may clear only one offense. Clearances and arrests are presented in the discussion of each crime.

4,232 Index crimes were cleared by arrest or exceptional means in 2002, a clearance rate of 9.1%. Twenty-eight percent of violent Index crimes and six percent of property Index crimes were cleared. A clearance by “exceptional means” is recorded when an element beyond the control of the law enforcement agency (such as death of the alleged offender) precludes filing formal charges. 12,713 arrests had Index crimes as primary charges. (Table XIII) Clearances are counted when they occur. Therefore, 2002 includes clearances and arrests for some crimes committed in previous years, and future years will include some clearances and arrests for crimes committed in 2002.

The largest categories of non-index crime reports are Simple Assault (battery) and Criminal Damage (Vandalism). Other non-Index crimes include weapons offenses, narcotics and drug offenses, prostitution, disorderly conduct, driving while intoxicated and other liquor law violations, and juvenile curfew violations. Reports and arrests in many of these categories result from police working with neighborhood groups to eliminate drug and vice activity. Data are provided in the sections of this report titled “Non-Index Crimes” and “Crime Clearances”.

The MPD reported 215 non-fatal assaults on officers in the performance of their duties during 2002, a large decrease from 307 in 2001, but similar to previous years. Department reports indicate that in these assaults, most assailants used only their own bodies (hands, feet, etc.). The largest number of assaults involved officers handling prisoners or making arrests. Almost two-thirds of the assaults took place in the ten hours from 6 pm to 4 am.



Estimated dollar loss from property crimes and the violent crime of robbery was \$53.6 million, about 8% lower than 2001. Motor vehicle theft accounted for more than half of total dollar loss.

Arson had the largest average dollar loss per incident, \$8,990. Motor vehicle theft averaged \$3,900, and burglary \$1,300. Larceny theft had the lowest average loss, \$385. Robbery, a crime of violence, averaged \$955.

The MPD also responds to many non-criminal matters such as traffic accidents and noise complaints. In addition, the MPD provides traffic control and other services at special events, including summer festivals, and the MPD Harbor Patrol conducts search and rescue missions to aid boaters in difficulty on Lake Michigan, as well as patrols during fireworks displays and festivals, to ensure safe boating.

TABLE I ADJUSTED INDEX CRIMES*
(After excluding reports determined to be unfounded)

VIOLENT INDEX CRIMES					AGGRAV.	TOTAL
YEAR	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	VIOLENT	CHANGE
1992	146	514	4,334	1,328	6,322	1.5%
1993	156	424	4,022	1,411	6,013	-4.9%
1994	139	429	4,017	1,977	6,562	9.1%
1995	138	370	3,650	2,579	6,737	2.7%
1996	127	293	3,363	2,210	5,993	-11.0%
1997	122	307	3,553	2,636	6,618	10.4%
1998	111	286	2,970	2,528	5,895	-10.9%
1999	124	272	3,134	2,531	6,061	2.8%
2000	121	300	3,021	2,265	5,707	-5.8%
2001	127	295	2,913	2,128	5,463	-4.3%
2002	108	326	3,197	2,148	5,779	+5.8%

CHANGE -15.0% +10.5% +9.7% +0.9% +5.8%
(2001 to 2002)

PROPERTY INDEX CRIMES					TOTAL	
YEAR	BURGLARY	THEFT	MV THEFT	ARSON	PROPERTY	CHANGE
1992	8,742	26,437	14,241	462	49,882	-3.6%
1993	8,250	25,553	10,615	512	44,930	-9.9%
1994	8,461	25,532	10,686	631	45,310	0.8%
1995	8,366	26,231	11,345	555	46,497	2.6%
1996	7,622	25,948	10,079	597	44,246	-4.8%
1997	6,818	25,954	8,295	457	41,524	-6.2%
1998	7,055	25,846	7,348	585	40,834	-1.7%
1999	6,462	26,124	7,414	498	40,498	-0.8%
2000	6,363	23,949	8,069	524	38,905	-3.9%
2001	6,680	25,712	7,893	453	40,738	+4.7%
2002	6,922	26,424	7,187	381	40,914	+0.4%

CHANGE +3.6% +2.8% -8.9% -15.7% +0.4%

*Final numbers in annual FBI publication *Crime in the United States* may differ slightly from MPD releases and this report.

Total Index increased 1.1%, from 46,201 in 2001 to 46,693 in 2002.

Aldermanic District Summary of Index Crime Reports

Table II shows 2000 through 2002 reported Index crimes and rates per 10,000 population, for each of Milwaukee's seventeen aldermanic districts, as re-districted in April 1992 based on the 1990 Census. Previously there were sixteen Aldermanic Districts. Aldermanic District figures given in this report can not be compared to data before 1992, or to our 1992 *Public Safety* publication. Data available at the time of that publication reflected old boundaries for approximately three and one-half months; during that period there was no Aldermanic District 17, so full-year crime report counts for that District were artificially low. Re-districting based on the 2000 Census will be completed early in 2004.

These numbers *include* crime reports later determined to be unfounded or corrected to other categories. Corrected totals are used for the City as a whole in the discussion of each crime, but are not available by Aldermanic District. In some years, a small number of crimes could not be assigned to a specific aldermanic district.

Aldermanic District crime rates have been calculated for population as determined in the 2000 Census, and therefore differ from those shown in the 1999 *Report**. Rates do not take into account factors such as industrial presence or transient traffic due to festivals, conventions, and daily business. Where a crime occurs may not be the home area of either the victim or the perpetrator.

Differences between Aldermanic Districts may reflect a variety of social factors. The variation between Districts is generally greater for crimes of violence than for property crimes. For aggravated assault and robbery, districts with the greatest numbers this year had rates 15 or more times higher than districts with the lowest numbers. For burglary and theft, the highest rates were four times the lowest. In addition, changes in City totals were not equally distributed throughout Aldermanic Districts. For example, while Motor Vehicle Theft decreased 9% City-wide, one Aldermanic District had a 40% decrease, while four others had increases up to 20%.

Eight Aldermanic Districts reported total Index crimes at rates higher than the 2002 City average of 777 reports per 10,000 population, and seven reported at rates lower than the City average. Districts 2 and 9 were not significantly different from the average, which is equivalent to one report for every 13 people in the City.

The discussion of each crime category includes a table of Aldermanic Districts, and Appendix C provides a summary of Index crime reports for each Aldermanic District. An Aldermanic District map is included in Appendix B, Fires and Fire Deaths.

* The 1990 Census found a total population of 628,088 for the City of Milwaukee. The 2000 Census found a total population of 596,974.

TABLE II INDEX CRIME REPORTS BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population#
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

Aldermanic District and Population (2000)	2000 No.	2001 No.	2002 No.	2002 Rate
1 34,645	3,034	3,061	3,247	937.2
2 38,510	2,708	2,928	2,882	748.4^
3 34,311	2,447	2,559	3,232	942.0
4 34,478	4,835	5,055	4,440	1,287.8
5 36,755	1,897	2,141	2,102	571.9
6 29,884	3,481	3,891	3,638	1,217.4
7 32,248	3,543	3,302	3,477	1,078.2
8 41,206	2,566	2,675	2,706	656.7
9 36,943	2,643	2,734	2,862	774.7^
10 32,040	3,182	2,904	3,328	1,038.7
11 35,356	878	1,171	977	276.3
12 38,298	3,247	3,328	3,472	906.6
13 35,320	1,180	1,386	1,279	362.1
14 34,075	1,740	1,802	1,820	534.1
15 37,957	2,069	2,060	1,986	523.2
16 35,080	1,820	1,983	1,837	523.7
17 29,868	3,459	3,354	3,453	1,156.1
UNSPECIFIED LOCATION	22		20	
TOTAL 596,974	44,751	46,334	46,758	783.2

^Not significantly different from City-wide rate.

#Rate is computed by dividing population by 10,000, then dividing the number of crimes by that result.

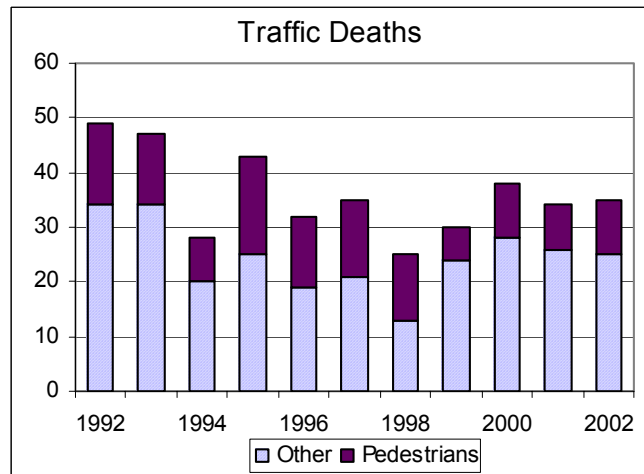
For example (District 1) $34,645/10,000 = 3.4645$ (number of ten thousands).

Then, $3,217 \text{ crimes}/3.4645 = 928.6$ crimes per 10,000.

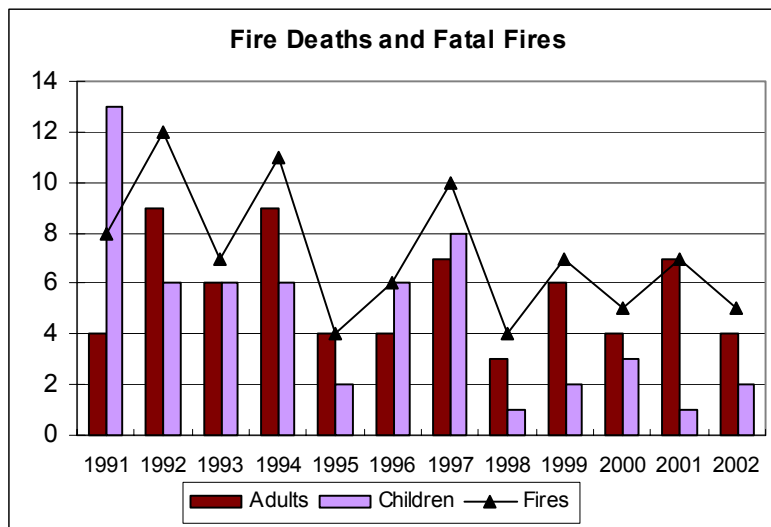
Deaths Related to Public Safety

Deaths related to public safety in 2002 included 35 traffic deaths, six fire deaths, 108 homicides, and eleven justifiable homicides.

The 35 traffic deaths in 2002 included ten pedestrians. Others were automobile and motorcycle drivers and passengers, and bicyclists. The American Automobile Association reports that nearly half of fatal car-pedestrian accidents nationally involve an alcohol-impaired driver or pedestrian. Pedestrians are at highest risk crossing busy roads, in parking lots, and from turning traffic at intersections. Turning traffic is also a danger to bicyclists.



There were about 6,700 non-fatal traffic accidents in which people were injured, and more than 10,000 other crashes. The Police Department's Safety Division indicates that failure to yield the right of way is a leading cause of traffic accidents, and is a factor in many traffic fatalities.



The six fire deaths occurred in five fires. Deaths include one infant and one five-year-old child, and four adults aged 30 to 56. Fires may also result in non-fatal injuries or leave residents homeless. The fatal fires occurred in February, May, June, and October. Milwaukee's overall fire death rate in 2002 was 1.0 death per 100,000 population.

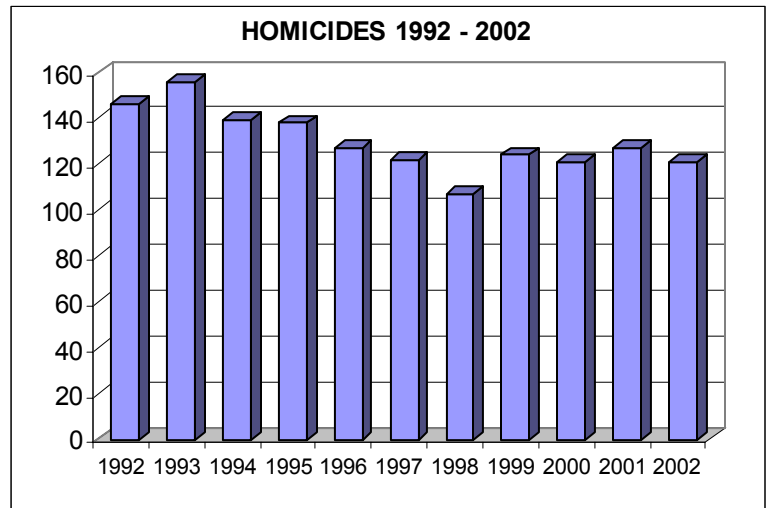
The Survive Alive House,

which teaches children how to escape from a fire, has been a major factor in reducing the number of child deaths. In 2002, firefighters conducted 326 Survive Alive programs for almost 15,000 schoolchildren, as well as 61 Sesame Street programs for more than 5,000 pre-schoolers. A variety of adult programs were also presented.

Homicide

Most deaths in the public safety domain result from the Index crime of homicide. The UCR defines homicide as the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. The classification of an offense as a homicide is based on police investigation as opposed to any decision of a court, coroner, jury, or other judicial body. Deaths caused by negligence or accident are not included. Attempts or assaults to kill are classified as aggravated assaults.

Milwaukee had 121 reported homicides in 2002, of which eleven were classified as justifiable, not included in national statistics, and two were determined to be missing persons rather than homicides. Justifiable homicides included seven men killed by citizens in self-defense (five with firearms), and four shot by Milwaukee Police Department officers. Homicide is the least frequent Index crime, accounting for much less than 1% of the Index total.



Many homicides arose from arguments. Alcohol was often a factor. Homicides also often involve persons who are believed to be drug users or dealers, or gang members, or who are engaged in criminal behavior such as robbery at the time of the homicide. In many cases, more than one of these factors were present. About a third of the victims knew their assailants, in some cases as family members.

A firearm, usually a handgun, was used in 97 homicides (below), including nine of those found justifiable. Knives or cutting instruments were the weapons in eight homicides, including one found justifiable, and the remainder involved body force, blunt instruments, or other weapons. The youngest firearm victim was 14; six children aged three or younger died by child abuse. Nine young men of 15 to 17 were killed by firearms; one was a justifiable killing during a robbery. A young woman of 15 was stabbed to death.

Three-quarters of firearm victims were teens and young adults aged 15 to 34.

The homicide rate differs considerably by area of the City, by sex, by race, and by age. The rate for all male residents was 34.7 homicides per 100,000 population; for African-American men and boys, the rate was 76.8 homicides per 100,000 population. The rate for all female residents was 6.4 homicides per 100,000 population. (These calculations include justifiable homicides.) Almost 90% of male victims, and half of female victims, were killed by firearms.

VICTIMS OF HOMICIDE BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX

<u>AGE:</u>	<u>0-14</u>	<u>15-17</u>	<u>18-34</u>	<u>35+</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Black Male	2	8	52	22	84
Black Female	3	0	3	6	12
White/Other Male	1	1	9	4	15
White/Other Female	1	1	2	4	8
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>119</u>
Killed by firearms	1	9	63	24	97

Homicides were largely concentrated in the central city (Map, courtesy of Milwaukee Police Department, follows this section). In the 2000 Census, central city Aldermanic Districts 1, 6, 7, 10, and 17 (see Appendix B for Aldermanic District map) included one-third of the City's juvenile population, and three-fifths of Milwaukee's African-American population.

Homicide rates by Aldermanic District ranged from 0 to 7.4 per 10,000 persons (Table III). Aldermanic Districts 1, 6, 7, and 10 reported homicides at significantly higher rates than the city average of 2.0 per 10,000 persons (including justifiable homicides). Districts 11 and 13, with no reports, were significantly lower than average. The remaining districts had reporting rates which were not significantly different from the City average.

At year end, the MPD had cleared 85 homicides, giving a clearance rate of 78.7%. Clearances are counted when they occur, even though they may refer to cases from previous years. The MPD arrested 186 adults and 102 juveniles on primary charges of homicide in 2002. (Table XIII)

While public attention often focuses on homicide because loss of life is so serious, all violent crimes have this potential consequence. Drive-by shootings are an example of violence which is classified as homicide or aggravated assault according to the outcome, rather than the behavior. Some aggravated assaults are attempted murders, and some homicides began as attempts to hurt or frighten the victim. The Milwaukee Police Department counted nearly twenty times as many aggravated assaults as homicides this year, and more than 60 times as many reports of simple assault (a physical attack which is not an Index crime). The Index crime of forcible rape is also a physical assault, and robbery as well may involve physical violence.

In comparing Milwaukee's homicide count to other cities, justifiable and negligent homicides are excluded, and a rate per 100,000 population is used (2000 Census). Rates in comparison cities are shown in Appendix A. Washington had a significantly higher homicide rate than Milwaukee, and Memphis was not significantly different from Milwaukee ($p>.01$). Other comparison cities had significantly lower rates.

TABLE III HOMICIDE IN MILWAUKEE ALDERMANIC DISTRICTS

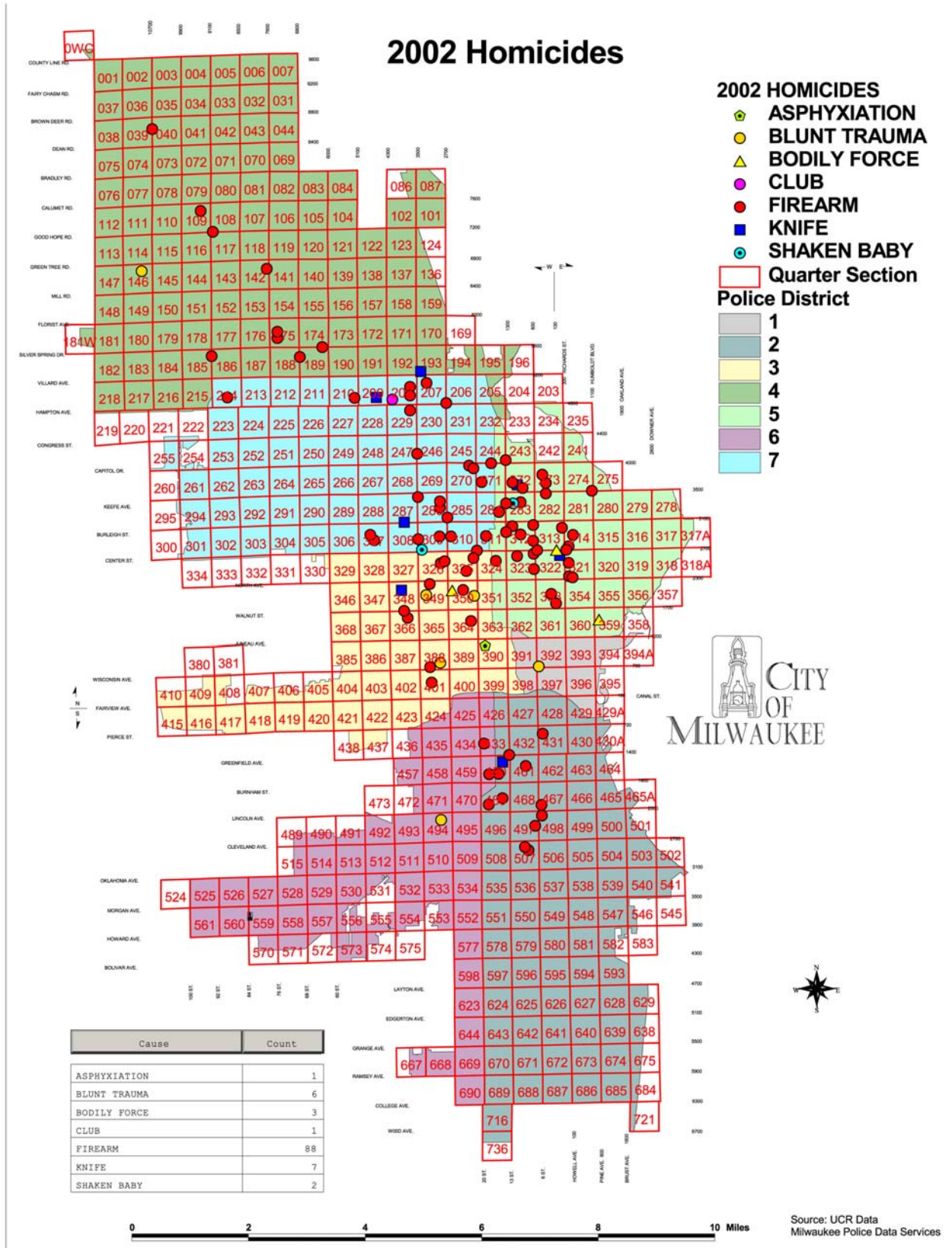
Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population

***Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded,
and justifiable homicides and deaths by negligence***

Aldermanic District and <u>Population (2000)</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1 34645	18	9	15	4.3
2 38510	1	7	3	0.8^
3 34311	1	2	2	0.6^
4 34478	4	4	5	1.5^
5 36755	-	4	2	0.5^
6 29884	21	12	22	7.4
7 32248	20	26	17	5.3
8 41206	13	13	8	1.9^
9 36943	1	2	3	0.8^
10 32040	13	14	17	5.3
11 35356	-	-	-	0.0
12 38298	11	10	9	2.3^
13 35320	-	1	-	0.0
14 34075	1	2	1	0.3^
15 37957	5	1	4	1.1^
16 35080	1	3	1	0.3^
17 29868	15	21	12	4.0^
 CITY	 125	 131	 121	 2.0

^Not significantly different from city-wide rate.

This report uses seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 1992 based on the 1990 Census. District boundaries differ from those used prior to 1992.

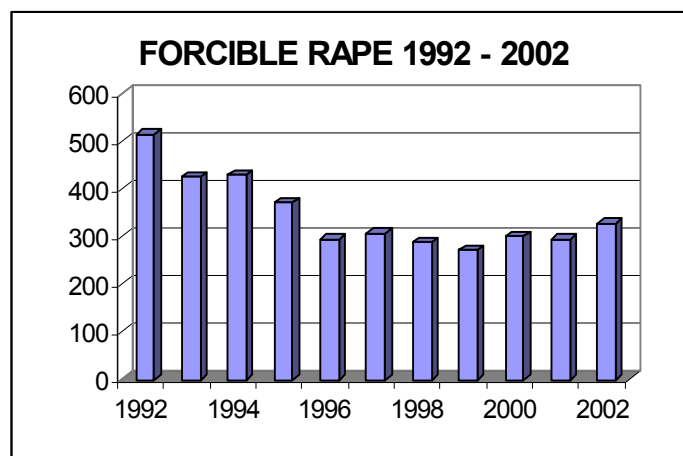


Other Index Crimes Against Persons

Forcible Rape and Sexual Assault

The Uniform Crime Report definition of forcible rape is carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. This definition does not correspond to the Wisconsin State Statutes' definition of sexual assault, but is similar to first and second degree sexual assault under Wisconsin Statutes, where force is an element. Attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are included, but not sexual assaults where a weapon or threat of bodily injury is not involved. A rape which results in the victim's death is classified and counted as a homicide.

The Milwaukee Police Department counted 326 forcible rapes or attempted rapes, and almost three times as many other sexual assault reports, in 2002. Criminal justice authorities believe that many rapes are not reported, and that changes in numbers may reflect media coverage of prominent cases, and other factors, rather than actual change in the number committed. Forcible rape is also a crime where delays between occurrence and reporting are common. More than 100 incidents were reported at least a month after they occurred.



Forcible rape accounted for less than 1% of adjusted Index crimes in 2002. More than half of victims were 20 or younger, including 54 girls aged 10 or younger.

Body force was the weapon in four-fifths of forcible rapes or attempted rapes. Firearms, knives, or other weapons were reported in about forty cases. The incidence of firearm use is lower in forcible rape than in other crimes of violence.

Three-quarters of rape or attempted rape victims knew their assailants; one in five were family members.

In sexual assaults which do not meet the UCR definition of forcible rape, victims may be female or male. About 300 of these reports were reclassified as the Index crime of Aggravated Assault, and about 650 were counted as non-Index crimes. Some were third or fourth degree sexual assaults under Wisconsin Statutes; however, most victims were younger than 17, and the assault was therefore considered first or second degree under Wisconsin law. About one in eight victims was male; 27 were boys age 10 or

younger. Of the female victims of non-rape sexual assaults, 90 were age 10 or younger. Nine out of ten sexual assault victims knew their assailants.

Although the UCR definition of rape includes only female victims, the rate calculation uses the entire (female and male) population. For comparison with other cities, a rate per 100,000 population is used. The UCR count of 326 gives a rate of 55 rapes per 100,000 population, or 105 per 100,000 in the female population. Rates in comparison cities are shown in Appendix A. Milwaukee had a significantly lower rate of rape than Memphis. Boston, Denver, and Washington were not significantly different from Milwaukee ($p > .01$); Austin, El Paso and Seattle had lower rates.

The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 172 rapes and attempted rapes in 2002, a clearance rate of 52.8%. The MPD has established a computer data base of sexual assault suspects, which correlates cases based on suspect description, modus operandi, and other factors. High risk sexual assault parolees are included in the data base.

Thirty-five rape clearances involved only juveniles. Arrests of 126 adults and 51 juveniles had primary charges which meet the UCR definition of rape. There were 733 arrests for other sex offenses, including sexual assaults which do not meet the UCR definition of rape.

Eleven Aldermanic Districts reported rape at rates not significantly different from the City rate of 5.6 reports per 10,000 population. (Table IV) Aldermanic District data include reports later determined to be unfounded. Districts 6, 10, and 17 reported rape at significantly higher than average rates, and Districts 5, 11, and 13 reported at significantly lower than average rates.

TABLE IV FORCIBLE RAPES REPORTED BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

<u>Aldermanic District and Population (2000)</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1 34645	24	30	28	8.1^
2 38510	22	16	15	3.9^
3 34311	15	4	10	2.9^
4 34478	17	24	24	7.0^
5 36755	10	6	4	1.1
6 29884	31	31	28	9.4
7 32248	31	30	24	7.4^
8 41206	28	15	27	6.6^
9 36943	24	15	22	6.0^
10 32040	24	32	38	11.9
11 35356	6	2	4	1.1
12 38298	25	27	25	6.5^
13 35320	6	5	5	1.4
14 34075	3	11	9	2.6^
15 37957	15	8	17	4.5^
16 35080	11	5	16	4.6^
17 29868	38	43	36	12.1
Unspecified Location			1	
CITY	330	304	333	5.6

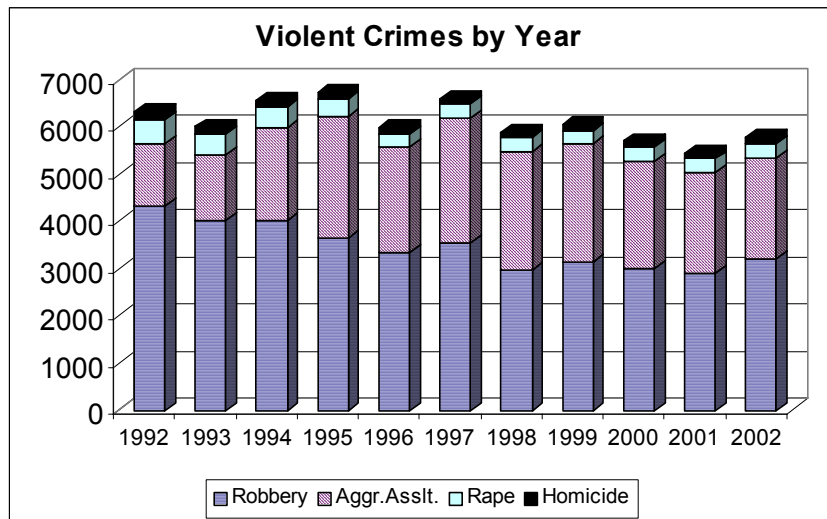
^Not significantly different from city-wide rate.

This report uses seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 1992 based on the 1990 Census. District boundaries differ from those used prior to 1992.

Robbery

Robbery and theft both refer to unlawful taking or stealing, but robbery is a crime of violence: the taking or attempting to take anything of value from a person by force or threat of force. A mugging is an example of robbery. The definition includes both armed robbery and strong arm robbery, where no weapon other than personal force is employed. Assaults to rob and attempts to rob are included. When a robbery results in death, it is counted as a homicide.

In the hierarchy of the Uniform Crime Reports, taking a vehicle from its owner by force or threat of force is considered the violent crime of robbery, rather than motor vehicle theft. Although the term “car jacking” is often used for all such events, the MPD uses this term only for cars taken by force



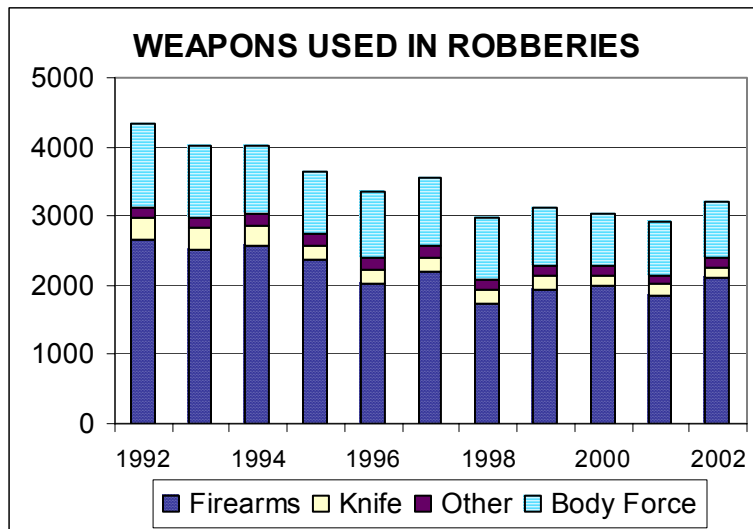
specifically to be stripped down or sold, not cars taken to escape a crime scene or for joy-rides.

Robbery accounts for more than half of violent Index Crimes. In 2002, after excluding reports which on investigation were determined to be unfounded, 3,197 robberies were included in the Uniform Crime report, a 9.7% increase from the previous year, and the highest level since 1997 (Table I).

There were more than 2,100 robberies on streets or highways, with \$1.8 million lost. There were 224 residential robberies, 23 bank robberies, and almost 800 other robberies, including gas stations, convenience stores, and other businesses.

More than \$3 million was reported lost to all types of robbery. Additional costs of crime are victim medical expenses due to injuries sustained in the incident, and time lost from work.

Strong-arm robbery - the use or threat of body force - accounted for a quarter of robberies and attempts in 2002. Firearms, including those used solely as threats, were reported in two-thirds, with knives and other weapons reported in the remainder.



The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 472 robberies in 2002, a clearance rate of 15%. More than one-quarter (137) of the clearances involved only juveniles; clearances which involved adults may also have included juveniles. The MPD arrested 597 adults and 346 juveniles on primary charges of robbery.

The 3,197 UCR robberies counted in 2002 give a rate of 535 per

100,000 population. Data for comparison cities are shown in Appendix A. Milwaukee's robbery rate was significantly lower than Memphis or Washington, but significantly higher than the other five cities.

The City-wide reporting rate of robbery and attempted robbery was 53 per 10,000 population, including reports later determined to be unfounded. Eight aldermanic districts reported robbery at rates significantly higher than the City average, and seven reported at significantly lower rates. (Table V) Aldermanic Districts 3 and 9 reported robberies at rates not significantly different from the City average.

TABLE V ROBBERIES REPORTED BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

<u>Aldermanic District and Population (2000)</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1 34,645	226	225	251	72.4
2 38,510	197	187	250	64.9
3 34,311	131	131	187	54.5^
4 34,478	247	257	257	74.5
5 36,755	122	129	158	43.0
6 29,884	278	275	244	81.6
7 32,248	339	253	285	88.4
8 41,206	144	162	165	40.0
9 36,943	141	154	184	49.8^
10 32,040	245	210	246	76.8
11 35,356	25	29	24	6.8
12 38,298	288	289	302	78.9
13 35,320	28	34	36	10.2
14 34,075	48	67	78	22.9
15 37,957	89	100	108	28.5
16 35,080	99	95	104	29.6
17 29,868	370	317	307	102.8
Unspecified location	3		1	
CITY	3,020	2,914	3,187	53.4

^Not significantly different from city-wide average.

This report uses seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 1992 based on the 1990 Census. District boundaries differ from those used prior to 1992.

Aggravated Assault

Aggravated assault is an unlawful attack by one person upon another with intent to inflict great bodily injury. Attempts are included, since it is not necessary that an injury result when a gun, knife, or other non-personal weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious injury if the crime were completed. Attacks with personal weapons (body force) which do not result in serious or substantial personal injury are classified as simple assault and discussed under Non-Index Crimes. Attempted murders are classified as aggravated assault. Assaults to commit robbery are classified as robbery in the Uniform Crime Reporting hierarchy. The term “battery” is synonymous with “assault”.

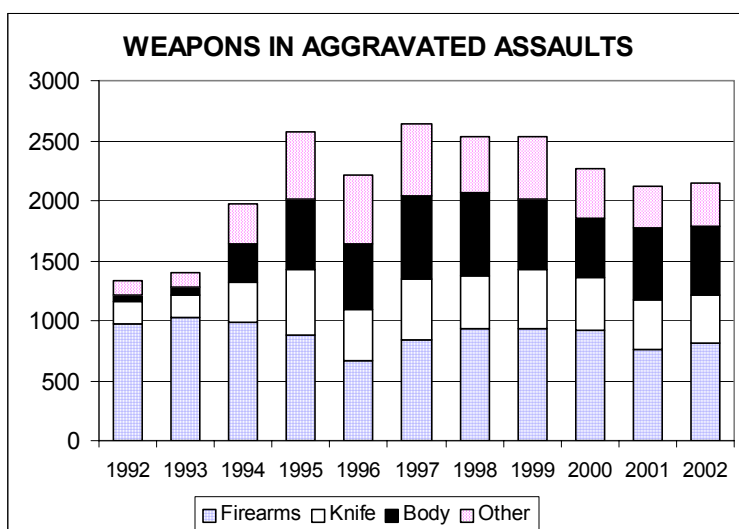
The Milwaukee Police Department and the Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance jointly review whether reports are counted as aggravated assault, or as sexual assault or simple assault, which are not Index crimes. Increases in 1994 and 1995 reflect a change in state statutes which made any assault causing “substantial bodily harm” a felony, rather than a

misdemeanor simple assault (see the *Non-Index Crimes* section of this report). Substantial bodily harm includes any laceration requiring stitches, any bone fracture or burn, loss or fracture of a tooth, and temporary loss of consciousness.

After excluding reports determined to be unfounded, and making other adjustments, 2,148 aggravated assaults were counted in 2002, an increase of less than 1% from the previous year.

More than a third of aggravated assaults in 2002 involved a firearm, sometimes used solely as a threat. This *proportion* decreased when the change in state statutes added more non-firearm incidents, particularly those using only body force, to the aggravated assault category. The *number* of assaults with firearms increased this year.

The National Center for Injury Prevention and Control has estimated that in the United States about 100,000 people a year are treated in hospital emergency rooms for non-fatal firearm injuries resulting from robberies and assaults.



The Uniform Crime Report count of 2,148 aggravated assaults gives a rate of 360 per 100,000 population. Data for other cities are shown in Appendix A. Only Austin and Denver had significantly lower rates of aggravated assault than Milwaukee.

The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 888 aggravated assaults, a clearance rate of 41.3%. 118 clearances involved only juveniles. 426 juveniles and 3,442 adults were arrested with aggravated assault as the primary charge. (Table XIII)

The MPD began the Parole Stop program in 1996, to monitor release of dangerous felons back into City neighborhoods. The State Department of Corrections, Division of Probation and Parole has a High Risk Unit in Milwaukee to supervise offenders who have reached mandatory release dates and who have a history of habitual serious assaultive behavior. This may include sexual assaults, robbery assaults, or aggravated assault.

The City reporting rate of aggravated assaults was 36 reports per 10,000 population, including reports later determined to be unfounded. (Table VI) Aldermanic Districts 1 and 8 reported aggravated assaults at rates not significantly different from the City average. Nine districts reported at significantly lower rates, and six at higher than average rates.

TABLE VI AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS REPORTED BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

<u>Aldermanic District and Population (2000)</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1 34,645	164	146	143	41.3^
2 38,510	64	73	60	15.6
3 34,311	43	60	44	12.8
4 34,478	191	153	153	44.4
5 36,755	32	39	59	16.1
6 29,884	250	255	238	79.6
7 32,248	279	253	252	78.1
8 41,206	146	124	138	33.5^
9 36,943	97	118	86	23.3
10 32,040	250	236	247	77.1
11 35,356	14	30	16	4.5
12 38,298	196	153	224	58.5
13 35,320	16	25	19	5.4
14 34,075	40	32	46	13.5
15 37,957	57	56	72	19.0
16 35,080	60	69	50	14.3
17 29,868	350	307	295	98.8
CITY	2,249	2,129	2,142	35.9

^Not significantly different from city-wide rate.

This report uses seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 1992 based on the 1990 Census. District boundaries differ from those used prior to 1992.

Index Crimes Against Property

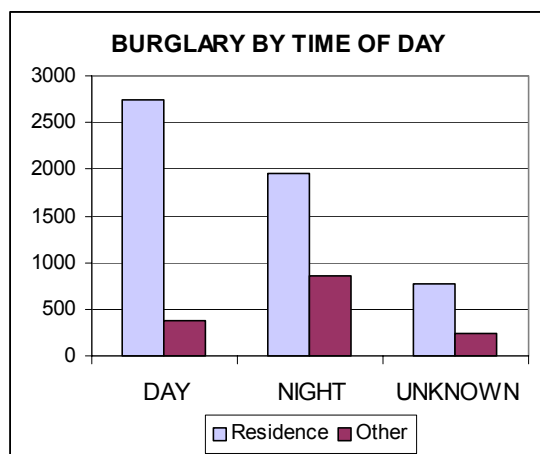
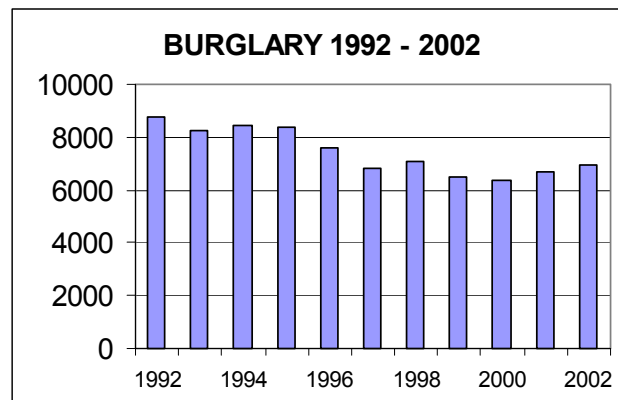
Burglary

Burglary is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain or attempt to gain entrance is not required to classify an offense as burglary. About one in four burglaries in 2002 did not involve forcible entry. A loss does not have to result from the illegal entry for it to be counted. Attempted burglaries are included.

After eliminating reports determined to be unfounded, the MPD counted 6,922 burglaries in 2002, a 4% increase over the previous year. The MPD responds to burglary with intensive patrol in areas with high rates, and by targeting career criminals and juvenile involvement.

Four out of five burglaries were residential. The 5,452 residential burglaries were equivalent to about one for every 43 households (based on the 2000 Census count of 232,188 households in Milwaukee).

Losses to residential burglary amounted to \$6.5 million, three-quarters of all burglary losses. Residential burglary had an average loss per incident of \$1,200. About half of residential burglaries occurred during the day, when residents are likely to be at work or school. It is believed that juveniles who are truant from school are responsible for many daytime burglaries.



are responsible for many daytime burglaries.

There were 1,470 non-residential burglaries, with an average loss of \$1,700. More than half occurred at night, when such premises are least likely to be occupied. Some reports, both residential and commercial, could not establish a time of occurrence, suggesting that periods of extended absence, such as vacations and extended closings, are particularly vulnerable times.

Excluding reports which after investigation were determined to be unfounded, the 6,922 burglaries in 2002 give a rate of 1,159.5 per 100,000 population. Data for comparison cities are shown in Appendix A. Milwaukee's burglary rate was significantly lower than Memphis and Seattle, but significantly higher than the other four cities.

The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 520 burglaries in 2002, a clearance rate of 7.5%. One-quarter of the clearances involved only juveniles; others may have involved juveniles as well as adults. More than one-third of those arrested with primary charges of burglary were juveniles (294); there were 482 adult arrests. (Table XIII).

The MPD, with Milwaukee County Sheriff's Department, Milwaukee Public Schools (MPS), and Boys and Girls Clubs, initiated the Truancy Abatement/Burglary Suppression (TABS) program in November 1993. This is an intensive effort to locate truants, convey them to MPS centers, and notify their parents of the truancy. Reducing truancy reduces the number of daytime burglaries committed by juveniles, and reduces the number of juveniles who become victims of crime. TABS officers also make arrests and locate missing children as a result of stopping and questioning juveniles during school hours. TABS officers conveyed 3,676 juveniles to MPS centers during the 2001-2002 school year. Stops of juveniles during school hours also resulted in 1,350 arrests. In the summer months, the MPD operates the Curfew And Burglary Suppression program (CABS), enforcing curfew to reduce nighttime burglaries and to prevent crimes against children.

Five Aldermanic Districts reported burglary at rates not significantly different from the City average of 116.1 reports per 10,000 population, including reports which after investigation were determined to be unfounded. Seven aldermanic districts (Table VII) reported burglary at rates significantly higher than average, and five reported at lower rates.

TABLE VII BURGLARIES REPORTED BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population

Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

Aldermanic District and Population (2000)	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1 34,645	538	528	501	144.6
2 38,510	461	512	565	146.7
3 34,311	297	285	402	117.2^
4 34,478	393	404	348	100.9
5 36,755	303	341	456	124.1^
6 29,884	473	564	469	156.9
7 32,248	539	545	469	145.4
8 41,206	462	414	435	105.6^
9 36,943	379	390	388	105.0^
10 32,040	516	406	562	175.4
11 35,356	116	178	156	44.1
12 38,298	504	429	499	130.3
13 35,320	116	223	253	71.6
14 34,075	326	365	381	111.8^
15 37,957	192	242	249	65.6
16 35,080	285	336	328	93.5
17 29,868	473	521	467	156.4
Unspecified location	2		1	
CITY	6,375	6,683	6,929	116.1

^Not significantly different from city-wide rate.

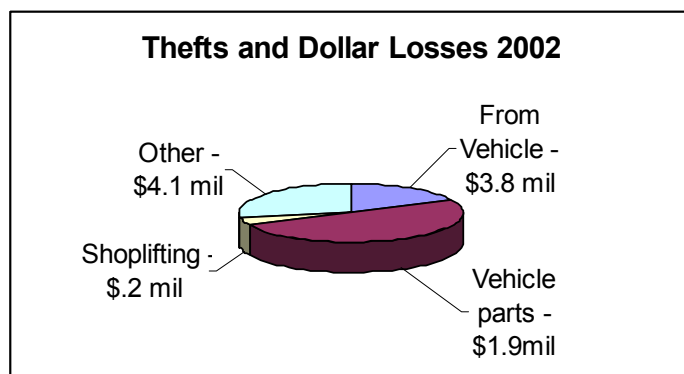
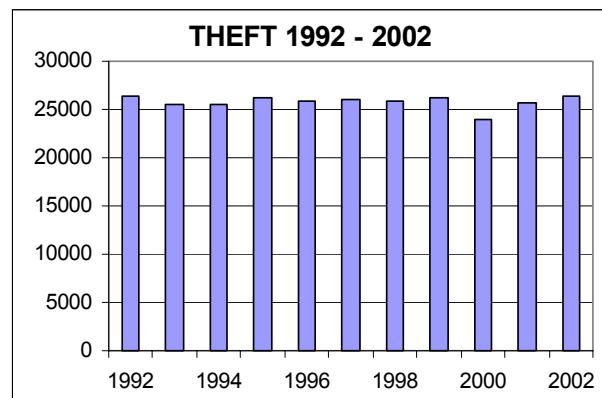
This report uses seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 1992 based on the 1990 Census. District boundaries differ from those used prior to 1992.

Theft

Larceny or theft is the unlawful taking away of property from the possession of another without the use of force, violence or fraud. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket picking, purse snatching, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, and so forth. Motor vehicle theft is a separate category, but thefts from automobiles, temporary residences and recreational dwellings (such as camping tents, trailers, houseboats and recreational vehicles) are included here. Embezzlement, con games, forgery, and worthless checks are not included.

After excluding reports which were determined on investigation to be unfounded, the MPD counted 26,424 thefts in 2002. Despite increases in 2001 and 2002, the number of thefts has been fairly constant over the decade. Theft is the most frequent Index crime, accounting for more than half of the adjusted Index total.

While thefts of vehicles are covered separately, thefts of property *from* motor vehicles, and thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, are included here. Together, they accounted for about two-thirds of all thefts, and for \$5.8 million in reported dollar losses. The average loss to these types of theft was \$325. Such thefts are often avoidable by not leaving objects of value visible in unattended vehicles, and by locking vehicles.



Among all types of theft, half had losses valued at less than \$50, while one-third had losses of more than \$200.

For comparison with other cities, Milwaukee's 26,424 thefts give a rate of 4,426.3 per 100,000 population. (See Appendix A) Austin, Memphis, and Seattle had significantly higher rates of theft than Milwaukee. Boston, Denver, El Paso, and Washington had lower rates.

The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 1,640 thefts in 2002, a clearance rate of 6.2%. About one in six clearances involved only juveniles. Theft was the second most common arrest charge for adults and the third most common for juveniles. Of 6,482 arrests on primary charges of theft, almost one-third (1,881) were juveniles. (Table XIII)

Aldermanic Districts 9 and 12 reported thefts at rates not significantly different from the City-wide average of 442.9 reports per 10,000 population, including reports later determined to be unfounded. (Table VIII) Eight aldermanic districts reported theft at rates lower than the City average, and seven reported at higher than average rates. Aldermanic District 4, with the highest rate, includes the Downtown shopping area, where shoplifting and other retail thefts account for much of the high count.

TABLE VIII THEFTS REPORTED BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

Aldermanic District and Population (2000)	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1 34,645	1,356	1,493	1,706	492.4
2 38,510	1,282	1,374	1,416	367.7
3 34,311	1,553	1,683	2,250	655.8
4 34,478	3,369	3,532	3,022	876.5
5 36,755	983	1,108	1,109	301.7
6 29,884	1,815	2,122	2,059	689.0
7 32,248	1,586	1,528	1,801	558.5
8 41,206	1,301	1,426	1,469	356.5
9 36,943	1,394	1,473	1,695	458.8^
10 32,040	1,464	1,512	1,639	511.6
11 35,356	628	825	684	193.5
12 38,298	1,591	1,782	1,766	461.1^
13 35,320	838	877	808	228.8
14 34,075	1,069	1,087	1,054	309.3
15 37,957	1,300	1,258	1,227	323.3
16 35,080	983	1,110	943	268.8
17 29,868	1,464	1,551	1,782	596.6
Unspecified location	9		8	
CITY	23,985	25,741	26,438	442.9

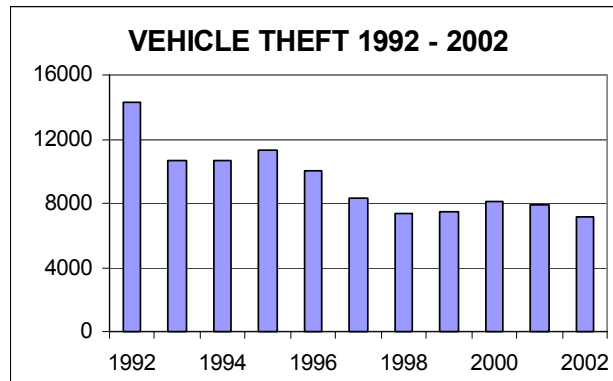
^Not significantly different from City average.

This report uses seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 1992 based on the 1990 Census. District boundaries differ from those used prior to 1992.

Motor Vehicle Theft

Defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle, this offense category includes the stealing of automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, snowmobiles, etc. “Joy rides” are included. When a vehicle is taken from its owner by force or at weapon point, often called “car jacking”, it is considered robbery, a crime of violence.

The MPD counted 7,187 motor vehicles stolen in 2002, a 9% decrease from the previous year. Motor vehicle thefts, formerly the second largest component of the adjusted Index total, have generally decreased over the decade. Reported dollar loss from motor vehicle theft averaged \$3,900 per vehicle in 2002. The total of \$30 million dollars for motor vehicles and parts was more than half the value of all property taken in Index crimes.



Although most stolen vehicles were recovered, the Milwaukee Police Department cleared just 6% of motor vehicle thefts, 428 clearances. Clearances are difficult because there are generally no witnesses to the theft, and no identifying evidence when the vehicle is found. While some popular automobile models are stolen for parts, others are stolen by juveniles for “showing off” to their peers. Motorcycle thefts often occur during garage burglaries.

One-third of the clearances involved only juveniles. Of 118 persons arrested on primary charges of motor vehicle theft, 40 were juveniles. When a person is found in possession of a stolen vehicle, it is difficult to prove responsibility for the theft, so the more common charge is receiving stolen property. (Table XIII)

For UCR purposes, Milwaukee’s 7,187 motor vehicle thefts in 2002 give a rate of 1,203.9 per 100,000 population. Only Austin and El Paso had significantly lower rates of motor vehicle theft

than Milwaukee. (Appendix A) Boston's rate was not significantly different from Milwaukee ($p>.01$), and the other four comparison cities had significantly higher rates.

Eight Aldermanic Districts reported motor vehicle thefts, including reports subsequently determined to be unfounded, at rates significantly higher than the City-wide average of 121.0 per 10,000 population, and eight districts reported at lower than average rates. District 9 was not significantly different from the average.

TABLE IX VEHICLE THEFTS REPORTED BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

Aldermanic District and Population (2000)	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1 34645	663	604	573	165.4
2 38510	656	734	555	144.1
3 34311	404	384	332	96.8
4 34478	593	664	620	179.8
5 36755	435	502	302	82.2
6 29884	585	591	547	183.0
7 32248	669	623	584	181.1
8 41206	431	470	437	106.1
9 36943	587	563	465	125.9^
10 32040	615	447	535	167.0
11 35356	87	103	89	25.2
12 38298	545	574	584	152.5
13 35320	167	217	154	43.6
14 34075	245	227	238	69.8
15 37957	402	385	305	80.4
16 35080	374	347	385	109.8
17 29868	677	545	512	171.4
Unspecified location	9		9	
CITY	8,144	7,980	7,226	121.0

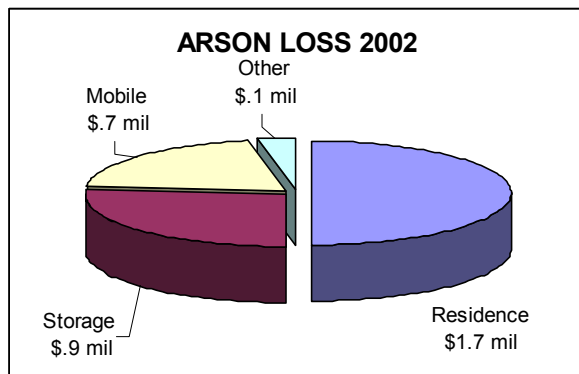
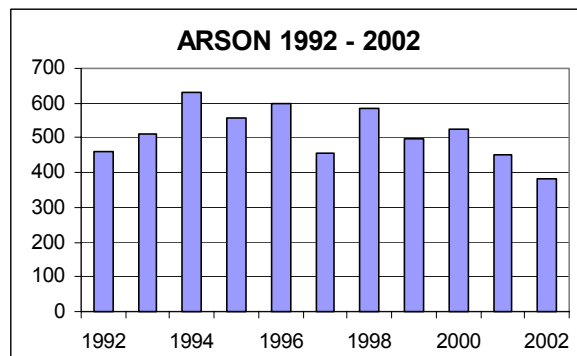
^Not significantly different from city-wide rate.

This report uses seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 1992 based on the 1990 Census. District boundaries differ from those used prior to 1992.

Arson

Arson is defined by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program as any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling, public building, motor vehicle, or other property. Only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set are classified as arson. Fires of suspicious or unknown origins are excluded.

Arson is the only Index crime excluded from the hierarchy: all arsons are counted. That is, if a death occurs as a result of the arson, both the homicide and the arson are recorded. Arson is the least frequent of the Index property crimes, with 382 in 2002. The number of arsons rose in the 1990's, as new techniques and equipment increased the identification of arson as the cause of suspicious fires.



Residential property accounted for the largest *dollar loss* due to arson, but was outnumbered by 158 arsons to mobile property, such as vehicles, trailers, and boats. Arson fires occurred in 108 occupied single-family homes and 28 occupied multi-family residences. Five single-family homes and six storage structures were unoccupied or not in use at the time of the arson.

Arson loss for single family homes averaged \$8,100 per fire; multiple-family dwellings averaged \$27,100 per fire. Nationally, arson kills more than 600 people, destroys more than 100,000 buildings, and costs more than \$2 billion each year.

Milwaukee's 382 arsons give a rate of 64.0 per 100,000 population for national comparison. Comparison data are not available for Boston. (Appendix A) Milwaukee's arson rate is significantly higher than the other six cities, in part due to investigative techniques which leave few fires of "unexplained origin".

The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 30 arsons in 2002, a clearance rate of 7.9%. One fourth of the clearances and a third of the 53 arrests on primary charges of arson were juveniles. (Table XIII) Nationally, juveniles account for half of all arson arrests, a higher rate than any other Index crime. Twelve of the 19 Milwaukee juveniles arrested for arson this year were younger than 15. The Milwaukee Fire Department has a Juvenile Firesetters counseling program for children who have set fires or shown other fire-related behavior.

Seven Milwaukee Aldermanic Districts reported arson at rates which were not significantly different from the City-wide rate of 6.4 reports per 10,000 population. Five Districts reported arson at significantly lower than average rates, and five reported at higher rates.

TABLE X ARSON REPORTS BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

<u>Aldermanic District and Population (2000)</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1 34645	45	26	30	8.7^
2 38510	25	25	18	4.7^
3 34311	3	10	5	1.5
4 34478	21	17	11	3.2^
5 36755	12	12	12	3.3^
6 29884	28	41	31	10.4
7 32248	80	44	45	14.0
8 41206	41	51	27	6.6^
9 36943	20	19	19	5.1^
10 32040	55	47	44	13.7
11 35356	2	4	4	1.1
12 38298	87	64	63	16.5
13 35320	9	4	4	1.1
14 34075	8	11	13	3.8^
15 37957	9	10	4	1.1
16 35080	7	18	10	2.8
17 29868	72	49	42	14.1
CITY	524	452	382	6.4

^Not significantly different from city-wide rate.

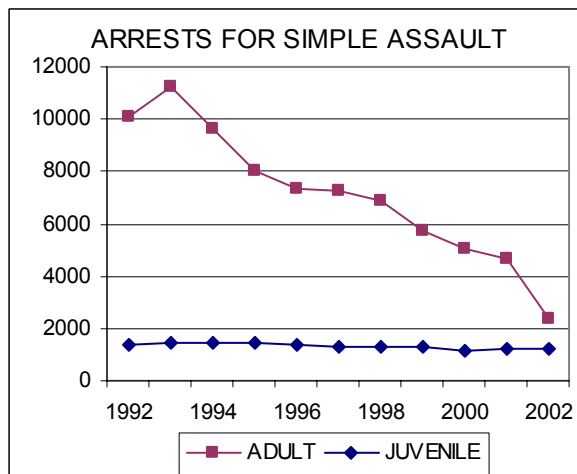
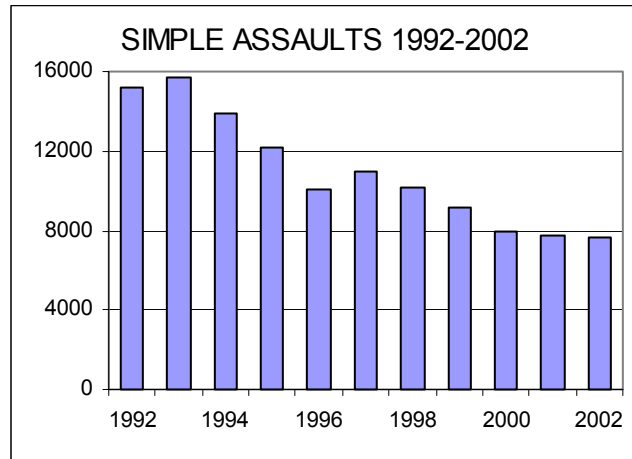
This report uses seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 1992 based on the 1990 Census. District boundaries differ from those used prior to 1992.

NON-INDEX CRIMES

Simple Assault

The terms “assault” and “battery” are equivalent. A distinction is made between *aggravated* assault, which includes an intent to inflict serious bodily injury, and other, or simple, assault. Simple assault is a physical attack in which a personal weapon, such as a fist, is used with the intent to cause bodily harm. Attacks with personal weapons that result in serious or substantial bodily injury are classified as aggravated assaults, an Index offense.

A 1994 change in state law reclassified certain misdemeanor simple assaults to felony aggravated assault, resulting in a drop in the simple assault count. The Milwaukee Police Department received 7,629 reports of simple assault in 2002, continuing a general decrease. (The figure includes reports later determined to be unfounded.) Although this is not an Index crime, simple assaults are reported to the UCR, and for that purpose some non-rape sexual assaults are added to this category.



Most simple assaults are cleared, because victims are often able to identify their assailants. The 2002 clearance rate was 80%. The MPD arrested 1,205 juveniles and 2,375 adults for simple assault. (Table XIII) The number of juveniles arrested has been relatively stable over the past ten years. Adult arrests have decreased, in part because some offenses previously counted in this category are now considered aggravated assault.

Simple assault was reported in Aldermanic Districts 4 and 8 at rates not significantly different from the City average of 127.8 reports per 10,000 population, including reports later determined to be unfounded. Seven districts reported at rates higher than the City average, and eight reported at lower than average rates.

TABLE XI SIMPLE ASSAULT REPORTS BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

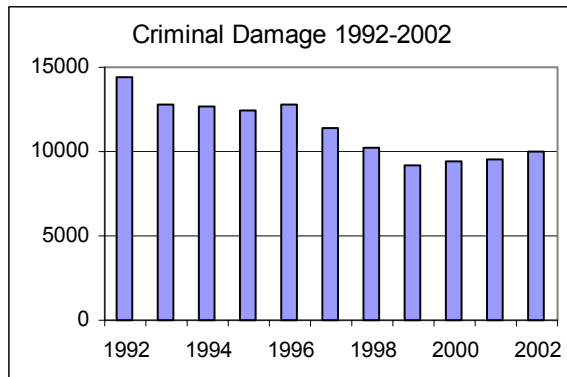
<u>Aldermanic District and Population (2000)</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1 34645	620	669	690	199.2
2 38510	421	405	378	98.2
3 34311	123	115	136	39.6
4 34478	452	482	401	116.3^
5 36755	294	309	319	86.8
6 29884	688	726	664	222.2
7 32248	716	739	744	230.7
8 41206	497	442	547	132.8^
9 36943	499	536	534	144.6
10 32040	770	801	794	247.8
11 35356	115	125	99	28.0
12 38298	637	619	592	154.6
13 35320	147	120	134	37.9
14 34075	222	205	214	62.8
15 37957	421	426	390	102.8
16 35080	265	259	278	79.2
17 29868	758	815	715	239.4
Unspecified location	1			
CITY	7,646	7,793	7,629	127.8

^Not significantly different from City average.

This report uses seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 1992 based on the 1990 Census. District boundaries differ from those used prior to 1992.

Criminal Damage and Other Quality of Life Offenses

Criminal Damage (vandalism) is intentional damage to the physical property of another person without that person's consent. It is one of the most commonly reported crimes, with 10,029 reports in 2002. The number of reports dropped from 1996 to 1999, as the MPD emphasized Quality of Life policing. (The graphic includes reports later determined to be unfounded.)

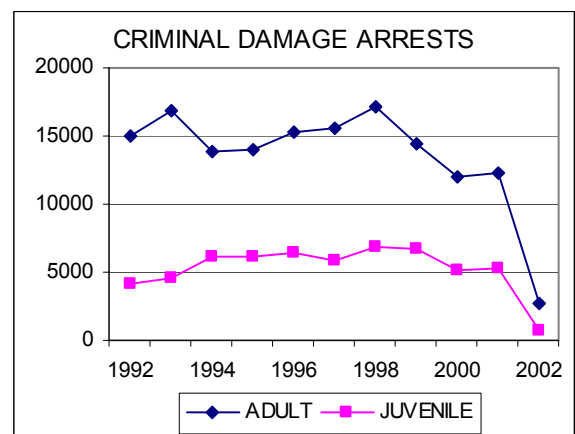


Five aldermanic districts reported vandalism at rates not significantly different from the City average of 168 reports per 10,000 population, including reports later determined to be unfounded. (Table XII) Six districts reported lower rates, and six reported higher rates.

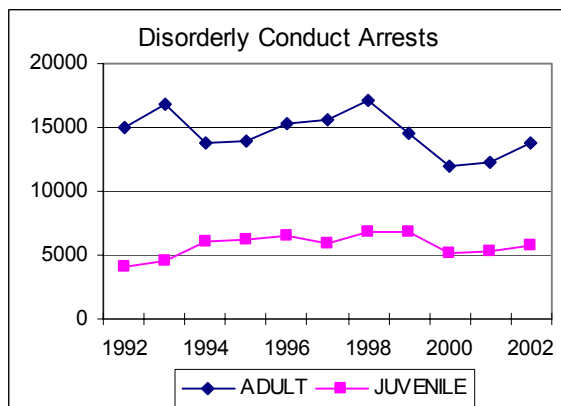
Few arrests are made for criminal damage, because it is most often discovered by the property owner some time after occurrence, with little evidence

for police investigation. Arrests in 2002 included 683 juveniles and 2,748 adults, many fewer than in past years.

Criminal damage is often described as a “quality of life” crime. The MPD, in coordination with other agencies and community groups, has developed a variety of neighborhood-based programs, including noise control and graffiti abatement. There were 2,129 citations for loud music in 2002, 3,006 for public drinking, and 6,003 for loitering. Experience suggests that such attention improves the perception of public order, which in turn reduces serious crime.



Disorderly conduct includes all charges related to committing a breach of the peace. It is the most common category of arrests, accounting for one in five adult arrests and one in four juvenile arrests. (Table XIII) There were 19,530 arrests for disorderly conduct in 2002.



Vice activity includes drugs, gambling, and prostitution. The MPD arrested 5,141 persons for drug offenses, 275 for gambling, and 1,022 for prostitution in 2002. (Table XIII) Directed Patrol Missions target problems identified in specific areas. Drug arrests are discussed under “Selected Non-Index Offense Arrests”.

TABLE XII CRIMINAL DAMAGE REPORTS BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

<u>Aldermanic District and Population (2000)</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1 34645	549	578	591	170.6^
2 38510	587	658	602	156.3^
3 34311	499	535	694	202.3
4 34478	800	769	747	216.7
5 36755	469	480	467	127.1
6 29884	525	540	580	194.1
7 32248	517	489	473	146.7
8 41206	853	816	923	224.0
9 36943	521	511	575	155.7^
10 32040	498	510	554	172.9^
11 35356	344	365	333	94.2
12 38298	883	872	923	241.0
13 35320	400	360	400	113.2
14 34075	545	560	650	190.8
15 37957	399	417	446	117.5
16 35080	478	506	528	150.5
17 29868	503	550	536	179.5^
Unspecified location	1		7	
CITY	9,371	9,516	10,029	168.0

^Not significantly different from city-wide rate.

This report uses seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 1992 based on the 1990 Census. District boundaries differ from those used prior to 1992.

CRIME CLEARANCES AND ARRESTS

For UCR purposes, law enforcement agencies clear or solve an offense when at least one person is arrested, charged with the commission of the offense, and turned over to the court for prosecution. Several crimes may be cleared by the arrest of one person, while the arrest of several persons may clear only one offense.

A crime is said to have been cleared by “exceptional means” when circumstances are such that an element beyond the control of the law enforcement agency precludes the rendering of formal charges. Examples of such circumstances include the death of the offender, the victim's refusal to cooperate after the identification of the offender, or the denial of extradition because the offender committed another crime and is being prosecuted in a different jurisdiction. To count a clearance in these cases, the law enforcement agency must have identified the offender, have enough evidence to support arrest, and know the offender's location.

Although expressed as a percentage of this year's crimes, clearances and arrests are counted in the year they occur, which is not necessarily the same year the crime occurred. Therefore, there is always some rollover from year to year.

In 2002, the Milwaukee Police Department cleared 4,232 Index offenses, 9.1% of the 46,693 Index offenses known to the MPD. Numbers and percent cleared for each category are shown below.

INDEX CRIMES CLEARED - 2002				
<u>Category</u>	<u>Offenses</u>	<u>Cleared</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Juvenile Only</u>
Homicide	108	85	78.7%	7
Forcible Rape	326	172	52.8%	35
Robbery	3,197	472	14.8%	137
Aggr.Assault	2,148	888	41.3%	118
Burglary	6,922	520	7.5%	133
Larceny Theft	26,424	1,638	6.2%	267
Vehicle Theft	7,187	427	5.9%	148
Arson	381	30	7.9%	7

Violent personal crimes were cleared more frequently than property crimes. Theft and vehicle theft had the lowest clearance rates.

Juvenile involvement in crime is estimated by the number of crimes in which juveniles are identified as offenders. A clearance by arrest is recorded when an offender under the age of 18 is cited to appear in juvenile court or before other juvenile authorities.

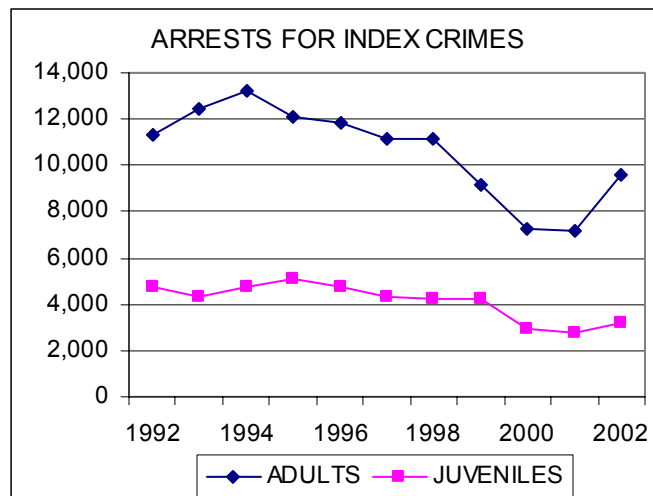
One-fifth of Index offenses cleared in 2002 involved *only* juvenile offenders. These are offenses in which no person aged 18 or older was identified as an offender. Actual juvenile involvement in crime is higher, since other clearances may include both adults and juveniles.

Juvenile involvement in crime has increased nationally in recent years, as has involvement of girls in criminal behavior. Many states, including Wisconsin, are trying more juveniles accused of violent crimes in adult court.

Adult and Juvenile Arrests

Annual arrest statistics are not a count of individuals arrested. In any year, one person may be arrested several times, and each of those events is counted. The arrest of one individual may result in the clearance of many crimes, while the arrest of several individuals may clear only a single crime. The Uniform Crime Reporting Program hierarchy system is used in reporting arrests, so that if an individual is arrested at one time for several offenses, only the most serious is counted. (Table XIII)

Since arrest statistics count only the most serious crime with which a person is charged at any time, and count each time that a person is taken into custody or cited, they are not a complete picture of offenders, but are the best available information.



Over the decade, the number of adults arrested for Index crimes peaked in 1994, and the number of juvenile arrests peaked in 1995. There were 3,159 juvenile arrests for Index crimes in 2002, a 16% increase from the previous year. Index offenses accounted for one-seventh of all juvenile arrests, and juveniles were one-quarter of persons arrested for Index offenses this year.

The number of juveniles arrested for *all* crimes, including Index crimes, increased 14% from 2001 to 2002 (graphic follows Table XIII). Juveniles accounted for one-third of all arrests this year. Arrest rates (arrests per 1,000 persons in the population) are generally higher for 15 to 17 year-old boys than for any other juvenile or adult age group.

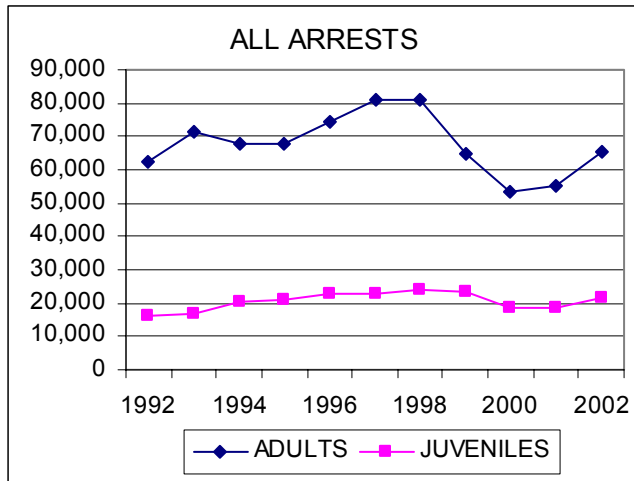
Adult arrests for **Index** crimes have generally decreased since 1994, but rose 33% in 2002. Adult arrests for *all* crimes decreased sharply in 1999 and 2000, then increased slightly in 2001 and increased 20% in 2002. One in seven adult arrests were for Index offenses.

Note for Table XIII: The non-Index category Offenses Against Family and Child includes child abuse and neglect, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, interference with custody, and other specific charges. Child abuse or neglect may also be charged as battery or other offenses.

TABLE XIII ADULT AND JUVENILE ARRESTS, 2002
Traffic Arrests Not Included

<u>MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE CATEGORY</u>	<u>JUVENILES</u>	<u>ADULTS</u>
MURDER*	102	186
MANSLAUGHTER	0	7
FORCIBLE RAPE	51	126
ROBBERY	346	597
AGGR ASSAULT	426	3,442
BURGLARY	294	483
THEFT	1,881	4,601
VEHICLE THEFT	40	78
ARSON	19	34
SIMPLE ASSAULT	1,205	2,375
FORGERY & FRAUD	30	460
STOLEN PROPERTY	365	439
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	683	2,748
WEAPONS OFFENSES	502	1,405
PROSTITUTION	15	1,007
SEX OFFENSES	370	363
NARCOTICS & DRUGS	818	4,323
GAMBLING	87	188
FAMILY & CHILD	185	2,109
DRIVING INTOXICATED	16	1,367
LIQUOR OFFENSES	242	1,262
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	5,727	13,803
CURFEW & RUNAWAYS	2,780	-
MISCELLANEOUS	5,174	24,276
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>21,358</u>	<u>65,679</u>

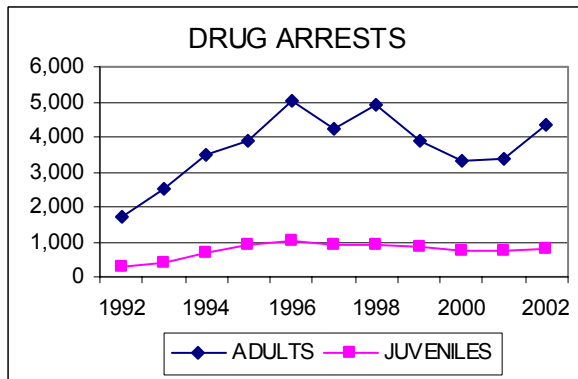
*Includes arrests for homicide by negligent use of a motor vehicle, not in the UCR homicide count.



Selected Non-Index Offense Arrests

Drug Offenses

Drug offenses are defined as the unlawful sale, manufacture, possession, or use of narcotics and other drugs: opium or cocaine and their derivatives; marijuana or hashish; synthetic narcotics that can cause drug addiction; and other dangerous non-narcotic drugs.



A drug arrest is counted only when this is the primary or sole reason for arrest. Many other arrests may include drug charges as a secondary element. Drug arrests have decreased since 1998.

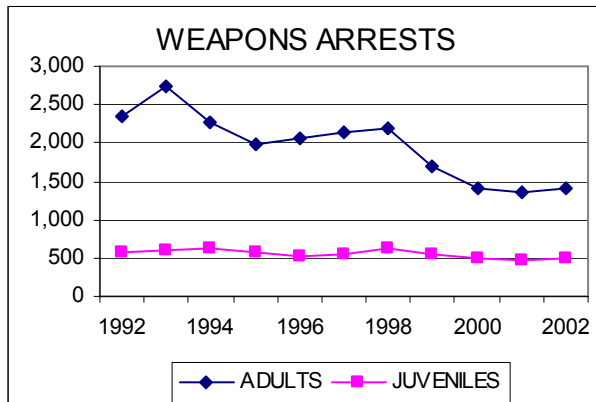
There were 2,400 arrests for possession of drugs, primarily marijuana. Most of the 2,740 arrests for *selling* drugs involved cocaine and opiates such as heroin. Drug arrests and seizures often result from

hotlines and community efforts to eradicate drug activity. The MPD tries to respond to drug-related complaints within 24 hours.

Weapons Offenses

This category includes arrests for violations of regulations, ordinances, and statutes controlling use, possession, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Arrests for crimes such as robbery, aggravated assault, and homicide in which a weapon was used are counted as that crime, not as weapons offenses.

This year, there were 1,907 arrests primarily for weapons offenses. Other arrests may include weapons charges as a secondary component. 1,195 persons were charged with carrying a concealed weapon.

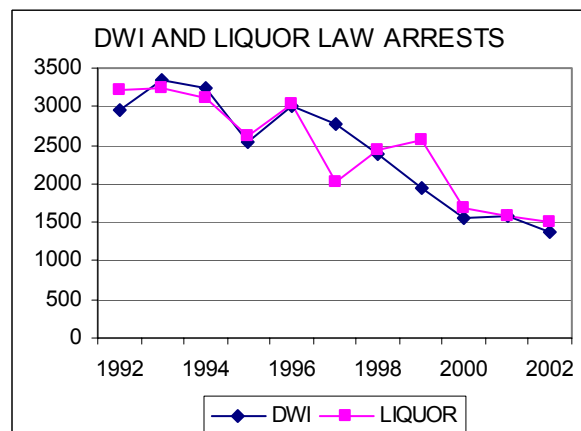


Programs such as Triggerlock, Drugfire, and Straw Purchase, in conjunction with other agencies, are designed to reduce the number of illegal firearms on the streets. Operation Ceasefire charged 750 people with various federal and state offenses for illegal possession of firearms. The Ceasefire Task Force also broke up a ring selling machine guns.

Driving While Intoxicated and Liquor Law Offenses

Nationally, drunk drivers kill about 6,000 people annually, injure 500,000, and damage more than a million cars. Milwaukee had 1,383 DWI arrests in 2002 (Table XIII), fewer than the previous year.

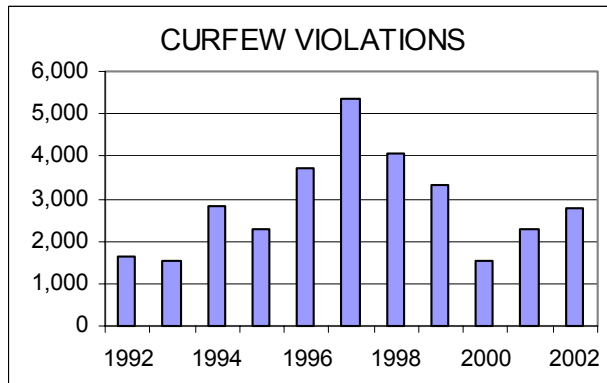
Liquor law offenses are violations of municipal and state liquor laws, excluding “driving under the influence”. This category, which like DWI has generally decreased over the decade, does not include persons arrested for other offenses who are legally intoxicated.



Curfew Violations, Runaways, and Missing Persons

There were 2,778 juveniles taken into custody by the police for violation of local curfew ordinances, including 974 younger than 15. A juvenile arrested after curfew for a crime such as burglary is counted as an arrest for that crime.

After decreasing from 1997 to 2000, the number of juveniles taken into custody for curfew violations increased in 2001 and 2002. Curfew enforcement helps to reduce juvenile involvement in crime, both as offenders and as victims. In addition, 396 parents were cited for allowing juveniles to be out after curfew.



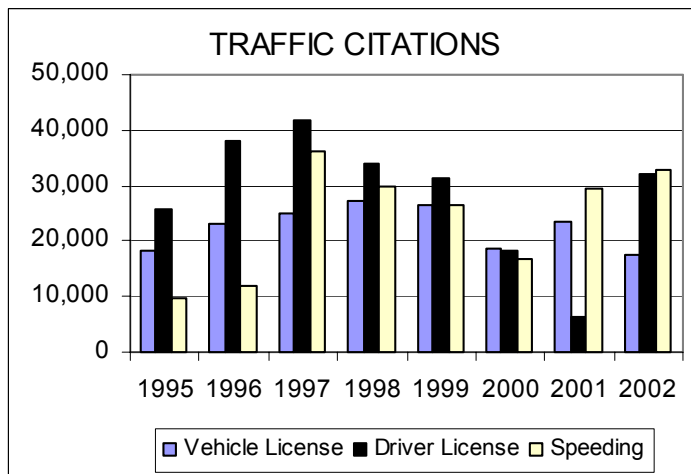
During the year, 4,618 people were reported to the MPD as missing. The majority were located or returned on their own. Most missing persons are teenagers, many of them runaways; some repeat runaways may have been reported missing more than once during the year. Some runaways are returned to their homes by police, and no charge is entered; some may be cited for curfew

violation.

468 missing persons were considered “critical”. These include young children, suicidal persons, and others believed to be unable to care for themselves or needing regular medication.

Traffic Offense Citations

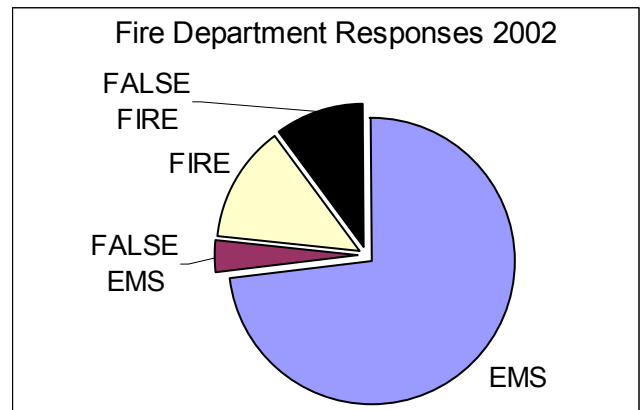
In January 2000, responsibility for parking enforcement was transferred from the Police Department to the City's Department of Public Works. Parking tickets are not included in this report.



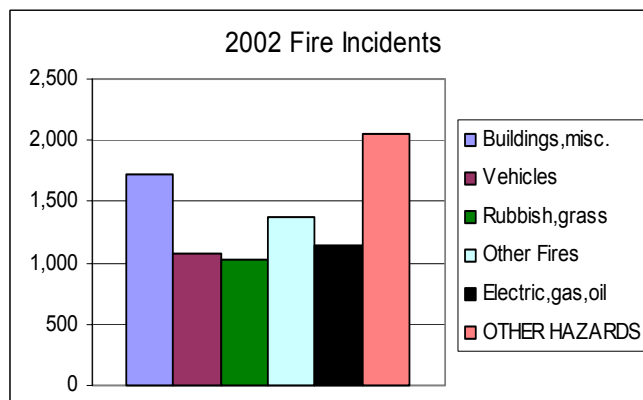
Operator license citations, which had decreased from 1997 to 2001, increased five-fold in 2002. Speeding tickets increased for the second year. Vehicle license citations decreased. Other common traffic citations are for seat belt violations, disregarding traffic lights or officers' signals, and failure to yield right of way.

FIRE ALARMS AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

In 2002, the Milwaukee Fire Department (MFD) dispatched 14,862 Fire Alarm responses, including 6,473 responses to false fire alarms. The MFD also responded to 49,188 Emergency Medical Service (EMS) calls, including 2,346 to false EMS alarms. Some false fire alarms and many false emergency medical alarms are due to honest mistakes and misunderstandings. In more than 90% of all incidents, an MFD unit reached the scene within five minutes.



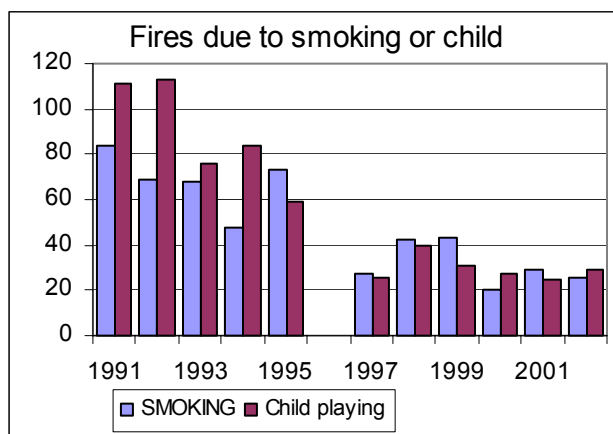
In addition to MFD responses, 25,978 EMS calls were transferred to private ambulance services, as specified by the City of Milwaukee EMS dispatching protocol.



“Fire” alarms include any dangerous situation which is not classified as medical. These may be gas leaks, oil spills, water leaks, electrical problems or malfunctioning appliances, extrications from vehicles involved in accidents, and a wide variety of other situations in addition to fires.

The MFD has several specially trained units which perform extra duties in addition to traditional fire-fighting and EMS functions. The Dive Rescue Team responds to water incidents. The Hazardous Materials Team responds to incidents involving the unintentional release of hazardous materials. The Heavy Urban Rescue Team (HURT) which responds to building collapses, construction site incidents, confined space emergencies, and similar situations, including rescue of trapped firefighters. Special team responses, while infrequent, may require extensive Fire Department time on scene, as well as advance readiness in the form of specialized training and equipment. In 2002, special teams responded to 209 hazardous material requests for service, five of them out of the City, 56 dive rescue requests for service, and 83 heavy urban rescue requests for service. A response may include more than one special team.

From 1987 through 1991, Milwaukee averaged 22 fire deaths per year, most in residences which did not have operating smoke detectors. The FOCUS program (Firefighters Out Creating Urban Safety) was created in 1991. Firefighters go door-to-door in targeted areas to install smoke detectors, explain their maintenance and replace batteries, provide fire safety tips, and answer questions. The average yearly number of fire deaths (city-wide) from 1992 through 1996 was 12; from 1997 through 2001, it was less than nine, with six in 2002. (See “Deaths Related to Public Safety”) The MFD reports that 26 non-fatal fires were due to careless smoking, and 29 to children playing with matches, lighters, or other heat sources. These numbers have decreased since the inception of FOCUS.



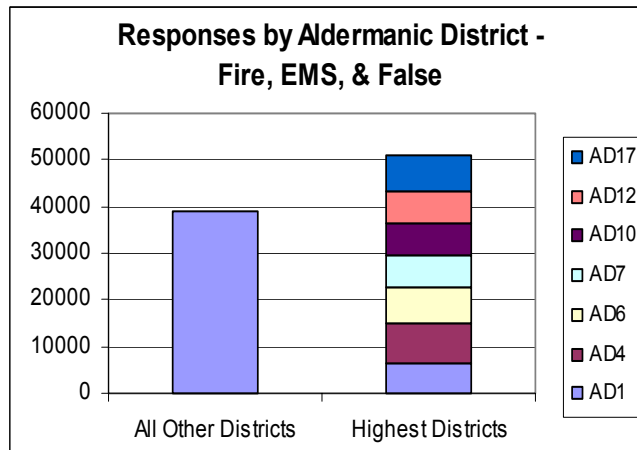
Other Fire Department education and prevention efforts include the Fire Safety House, where 15,000 elementary school children learn “Survive Alive” techniques each year, the Sesame Street program for younger children, and “Elder Safe”. The mobile Fire Safety trailer also teaches escape practices to children and adults. The Department presents other residential, school, and workplace fire safety, extinguisher, and

evacuation programs, and works with City Building Inspection and the Red Cross to identify homes without smoke detectors. Paramedics and Emergency Medical Technicians staff information booths and assist with stroke screening at special events.

There were 1,177 residential fires (including multi-unit residential buildings) this year, with structural damage and loss of contents amounting to \$11.3 million. Many of these residences did not have operating smoke detectors. Losses to all fires, including non-residential buildings, contents, and vehicles and other non-structural fires, amounted to \$21.4 million.

For a fire or hazard alarm, the minimum MFD response is a pumping engine and a ladder truck. More typically, the response would include three pumping engines, two ladder trucks, a fire squad, and two battalion chiefs. If it is known that people are trapped, a paramedic vehicle would also be dispatched. There were 49 “greater alarms” in 2002, major incidents requiring additional equipment and personnel to respond. For those on which estimates are available, loss or damage to property and value of contents lost amounted to \$5.7 million.

Like crime, the incidence of fire and emergency medical services is not evenly distributed throughout the City. Excluding false alarms, fire responses ranged from 189 in Aldermanic District 11 to 771 in District 12, and EMS responses ranged from 1,471 in District 3 to 4,511 in District 4. Appendix B shows the number of fire deaths, fires and other hazard incidents, and medical responses for each Aldermanic District, and the rate of fires per 1,000 population.



EMS responses account for about three-quarters of Fire Department “runs”. Like fire alarms, the number of emergency medical alarms is usually highest in the summer.

The majority of EMS responses required Basic Life Support (BLS), which includes patient evaluation, monitoring of pulse, blood pressure, and breathing, bandaging wounds and splinting fractures, and the performance of Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) and

cardiac defibrillation. Sixty-one Fire Department vehicles are equipped with defibrillators, a life-saving device used to control irregular heart activity. A Basic Life Support alarm usually results in dispatch of a single BLS unit, which may be an engine, ladder truck, or fire squad staffed by Firefighter-EMT’s. Almost all members of the Milwaukee Fire Department are trained as Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT), and some have received additional training to qualify them as Paramedics.

Although CPR and defibrillation can be administered as part of Basic Life Support, any call to 911 which indicates a life-threatening condition, including a person who is not breathing or has no pulse, receives an Advanced Life Support response. More than 40% of EMS responses needed Advanced Life Support, requiring a higher degree of training and medical technology to administer drugs and use specialized equipment. The Fire Department’s eight paramedic units respond to Advanced Life Support incidents requiring higher levels of intervention.

The MFD responded, on average, to 41 fire and hazard alarms each day this year, and to 135 medical alarms. Both numbers include false alarms. Thirty-six firehouses throughout the City allow rapid response to the scene of an incident. Fire Department personnel and equipment were on scene within five minutes of the reporting phone call in more than 90% of the incidents to which the MFD responded.

On average, a responding unit spent almost an hour on an ALS response, 40 minutes on a fire or hazard response, and about 25 minutes on a BLS response. All categories have great variations in time depending on the situation. Approximately one in ten incidents required an hour or more from the time a Fire Department response was dispatched until personnel and equipment were available for another assignment, including any time necessary to clean and refit equipment. Such incidents are likely to involve multiple responding units. About twenty incidents each week required two hours or more for personnel and equipment. In more than half of all incidents, including those which turned out to be false alarms, responding units were available for other assignments within 20 minutes.

The MFD has a service contract with the village of West Milwaukee to provide full fire and EMS service, and all service statistics cited in this report include West Milwaukee. In addition, the MFD has an EMS backup agreement with Milwaukee County suburbs. This year, the Department made 443 suburban responses: 204 to St. Francis, 59 to Wauwatosa, 48 to Greenfield, 36 to Cudahy, 30 to Oak Creek, 20 to South Milwaukee, 15 to Glendale, 14 to Shorewood, 11 to Brown Deer, two to Whitefish Bay, and one each to Bayside, Greendale, River Hills, and West Allis.

APPENDIX A SUMMARY OF 2002 INDEX CRIMES IN COMPARISON CITIES

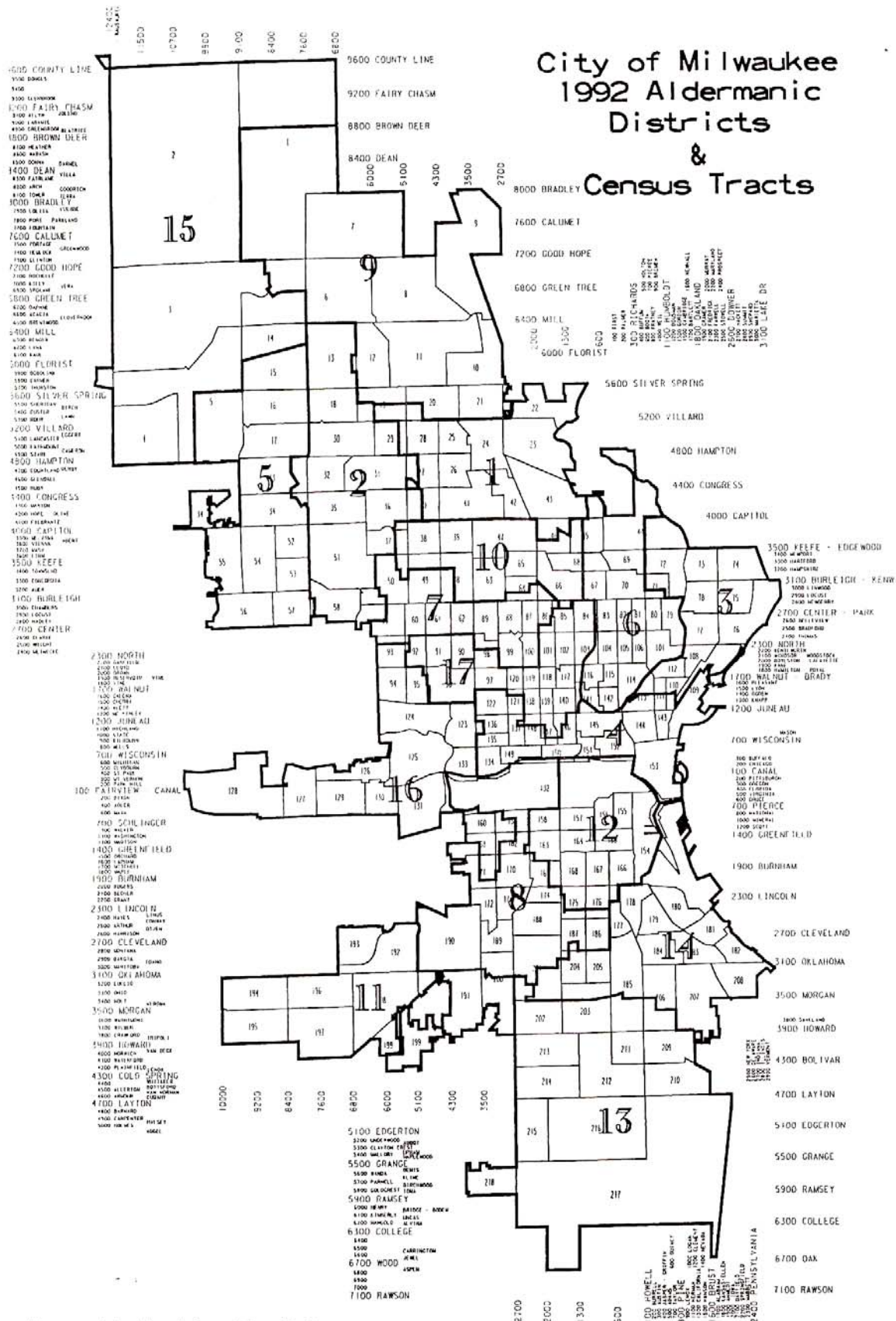
<u>CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS AND RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION</u>								
<u>CITY</u>	<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Ag.Aslt.</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Milwaukee	108	18.1	326	54.6	3,197	535.5	2,148	359.8
Austin	25	3.8	256	39.0	1,174	178.8	1,748	266.2
Boston	60	10.2	369	62.6 *	2,533	429.9	3,994	677.9
Denver	51	9.2	324	58.4	1,193	215.1	1,539	277.5
El Paso	14	2.5	221	39.2	575	102.0	3,082	546.8
Memphis	151	23.2 *	512	78.8	4,239	652.1	5,604	862.0
Seattle	26	4.6	152	27.0	1,576	279.7	2,338	415.0
Washington	264	46.1	272	47.5 *	3,731	652.2	5,262	919.8

<u>CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY AND RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION</u>								
<u>CITY</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Arson</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Milwaukee	6,922	1159.5	26,424	4426.3	7,187	1203.9	381	63.8
Austin	6,916	1053.4	29,725	4527.4	3,135	477.5	152	23.2
Boston	3,830	650.1	17,824	3025.4	7,096	1204.5 *		#
Denver	6,117	1102.9	15,467	2788.7	7,441	1341.6	283	51.0
El Paso	2,221	394.0	18,887	3350.8	1,998	354.5	110	19.5
Memphis	16,333	2512.4	29,801	4584.1	9,211	1416.9	275	42.3
Seattle	7,290	1294.0	26,742	4746.8	8,308	1474.7	211	37.5
Washington	5,167	903.2	20,903	3654.0	9,168	1602.6	109	19.1

<u>2000</u>		<u>Violent</u>		<u>Property</u>		<u>Total</u>	
<u>CITY</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Index</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Index</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Index</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Milwaukee	596,974	5,779	968.0	40,914	6,853.6	46,693	7,821.6
Austin	656,562	3,203	487.8	39,928	6,081.4	43,131	6,569.2
Boston	589,141	6,956	1,180.7	28,750	4,880.0 #	35,706	6,060.7 #
Denver	554,636	3,107	560.2	29,308	5,284.2	32,415	5,844.4
El Paso	563,662	3,892	690.5	23,216	4,118.8	27,108	4,809.3
Memphis	650,100	10,506	1,616.1	55,620	8,555.6	66,126	10,171.7
Seattle	563,374	4,092	726.3	42,551	7,552.9	46,643	8,279.2
Washington	572,059	9,529	1,665.7	35,347	6,178.9	44,876	7,844.6 *

#Arson not reported for Boston - significance not tested for Property total or Index total.

*Not significantly different from Milwaukee's rate (chi-square test, p>.01)



APPENDIX B - FIRE AND MEDICAL RESPONSES

(excluding false alarms)

with Fire Deaths and Fire Rates per 1,000 population

ALDERMANIC District	Population	2000 FIRES*	2001 FIRES*	2002 FIRES*	FIRE* RATE	1991-2002 FIRE DEATHS	2002 MEDICAL
1	34,645	568	601	593	17.1	7	2,976
2	38,510	492	471	492	12.8	1	2,485
3	34,311	436	451	317	9.2	4 #	1,471
4	34,478	718	784	612	17.8	4	4,511
5	36,755	337	345	316	8.6	3	1,814
6	29,884	728	709	669	22.4	12	4,155
7	32,248	679	639	663	20.6	12	3,153
8	41,206	543	565	561	13.6	6	2,850
9	36,943	469	545	486	13.2	7 #	2,584
10	32,040	652	630	611	19.1	10	3,562
11	35,356	192	246	189	5.3	1	1,539
12	38,298	695	773	771	20.1	10 #	3,403
13	35,320	333	313	278	7.9	2	1,967
14	34,075	346	396	283	8.3	6	1,752
15	37,957	453	474	409	10.8	1 #	2,098
16	35,080	412	431	331	9.4	8	1,863
17	29,868	803	758	663	22.2	29 #	3,730
SUM	596,974	8,856	9,131	8,244	13.8	123	45,913
West Milwaukee		83	56	51			481
Out of City				8			441
MFD TOTAL		8,939	9,187	8,303		123	46,835

COMMENT: Two deaths occurred in a single fire in District 17; Districts 3, 9, 12, and 15 each had one fire death this year. Fire responses, excluding false alarms, were down 9.6%; the number of medical responses was similar to 2001.

* Includes non-fire hazardous emergencies.

Districts which had fire fatalities this year.

Rate is computed by dividing population by 1,000, then dividing the number of events (fires and other hazard emergencies) by that result. For example: District 1, $34,645/1,000 = 34.645$ (number of thousands)
 $593 \text{ fires}/34.645 = 17.1$, the rate of fires per thousand residents.

This publication uses 17 Aldermanic Districts, as redistricted in April 1992, based on the 1990 U.S. Census. District boundaries differ from those used prior to 1992. Populations are according to the 2000 Census. Rates should not be compared to previous reports which used 1990 Census figures.

See text, "Deaths Related to Public Safety", for fire deaths and fatal fires each year.

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION

Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 1

2000 POPULATION

34,645

CRIME	2000 NO.	2001 NO.	2002 NO.	2002 RATE	p	% OF TOTAL	CITY TOTAL
HOMICIDE	18	9	15	4.3	+ <.01	12.4%	121
RAPE	24	30	28	8.1	ns >.04	8.4%	333
ROBBERY	226	225	251	72.4	+ <.01	7.9%	3,187
AGGR.ASLT.	164	146	143	41.3	ns >.08	6.7%	2,142
BURGLARY	538	528	501	144.6	+ <.01	7.2%	6,929
THEFT	1,356	1,493	1,706	492.4	+ <.01	6.5%	26,438
MV.THEFT	663	604	573	165.4	+ <.01	7.9%	7,226
ARSON	45	26	30	8.7	ns >.08	7.9%	382
SMPL.ASLT.	620	669	690	199.2	+ <.01	9.0%	7,629
CR.DAMAGE	549	578	591	170.6	ns >.1	5.9%	10,029
OTHER	1,155	1,199	1,108	319.8		6.5%	17,001

COMMENT: This Department reported at average or higher rates in all categories. There were decreases in burglary and motor vehicle theft, but an increase in theft.

Technical Note:

+ significantly higher than city rate; - significantly lower than city rate; ns not significantly different from city rate

Numbers include reports later determined to be unfounded.

'Other' not tested for significance because it combines various crimes.

p is the statistical probability that the difference between the district rate and the city rate is due to chance variation.

If p is greater than .01, the difference is probably due to chance variation, and is not statistically significant.

If p is less than .01, the difference is statistically significant. p values derived from a two-by-two chi-square table:

district count

district population

city minus district

city minus district

This publication uses seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 1992 based on the 1990 Census.

Rates are based on the 2000 Census population; prior publications used the 1990 Census.

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION

Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 2

2000 POPULATION

38,510

<u>CRIME</u>	<u>2000 NO.</u>	<u>2001 NO.</u>	<u>2002 NO.</u>	<u>2002 RATE</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>CITY TOTAL</u>
HOMICIDE	1	7	3	0.8	ns >.07	2.5%	121
RAPE	22	16	15	3.9	ns >.1	4.5%	333
ROBBERY	197	187	250	64.9	+ <.01	7.8%	3,187
AGGR.ASLT.	64	73	60	15.6	- <.01	2.8%	2,142
BURGLARY	461	512	565	146.7	+ <.01	8.2%	6,929
THEFT	1,282	1,374	1,416	367.7	- <.01	5.4%	26,438
MV.THEFT	656	734	555	144.1	+ <.01	7.7%	7,226
ARSON	25	25	18	4.7	ns >.1	4.7%	382
SMPL.ASLT.	421	405	378	98.2	- <.01	5.0%	7,629
CR.DAMAGE	587	658	602	156.3	ns >.06	6.0%	10,029
OTHER	912	892	895	232.4		5.3%	17,001

COMMENT: This District had increases in robbery, burglary, and theft, but reporting rates remained average or lower in most categories.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 3

2000 POPULATION

34,311

<u>CRIME</u>	<u>2000 NO.</u>	<u>2001 NO.</u>	<u>2002 NO.</u>	<u>2002 RATE</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>CITY TOTAL</u>
HOMICIDE	1	2	2	0.6	ns >.05	1.7%	121
RAPE	15	4	10	2.9	ns >.03	3.0%	333
ROBBERY	131	131	187	54.5	ns >.1	5.9%	3,187
AGGR.ASLT.	43	60	44	12.8	- <.01	2.1%	2,142
BURGLARY	297	285	402	117.2	ns >.1	5.8%	6,929
THEFT	1,553	1,683	2,250	655.8	+ <.01	8.5%	26,438
MV.THEFT	404	384	332	96.8	- <.01	4.6%	7,226
ARSON	3	10	5	1.5	- <.01	1.3%	382
SMPL.ASLT.	123	115	136	39.6	- <.01	1.8%	7,629
CR.DAMAGE	499	535	694	202.3	+ <.01	6.9%	10,029
OTHER	529	518	486	141.6		2.9%	17,001

COMMENT: This District reported at average or low rates in most categories. Increases in theft and criminal damage led to higher than average reporting rates.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 4

2000 POPULATION

34,478

<u>CRIME</u>	<u>2000 NO.</u>	<u>2001 NO.</u>	<u>2002 NO.</u>	<u>2002 RATE</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>CITY TOTAL</u>
HOMICIDE	4	4	5	1.5	ns >.1	4.1%	121
RAPE	17	24	24	7.0	ns >.1	7.2%	333
ROBBERY	247	257	257	74.5	+ <.01	8.1%	3,187
AGGR.ASLT.	191	153	153	44.4	+ <.01	7.1%	2,142
BURGLARY	393	404	348	100.9	- <.01	5.0%	6,929
THEFT	3,369	3,532	3,022	876.5	+ <.01	11.4%	26,438
MV.THEFT	593	664	620	179.8	+ <.01	8.6%	7,226
ARSON	21	17	11	3.2	ns >.01	2.9%	382
SMPL.ASLT.	452	482	401	116.3	ns >.05	5.3%	7,629
CR.DAMAGE	800	769	747	216.7	+ <.01	7.4%	10,029
OTHER	1,525	1,717	1,780	516.3		10.5%	17,001

COMMENT: This District reported most categories at average or higher rates. Retail theft and fights in the downtown shopping and entertainment area are major factors, although both theft and simple assault decreased this year.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 5

2000 POPULATION

36,755

<u>CRIME</u>	<u>2000 NO.</u>	<u>2001 NO.</u>	<u>2002 NO.</u>	<u>2002 RATE</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>CITY TOTAL</u>
HOMICIDE	0	4	2	0.5	ns >.03	1.7%	121
RAPE	10	6	4	1.1	- <.01	1.2%	333
ROBBERY	122	129	158	43.0	- <.01	5.0%	3,187
AGGR.ASLT.	32	39	59	16.1	- <.01	2.8%	2,142
BURGLARY	303	341	456	124.1	ns >.1	6.6%	6,929
THEFT	983	1,108	1,109	301.7	- <.01	4.2%	26,438
MV.THEFT	435	502	302	82.2	- <.01	4.2%	7,226
ARSON	12	12	12	3.3	ns >.01	3.1%	382
SMPL.ASLT.	294	309	319	86.8	- <.01	4.2%	7,629
CR.DAMAGE	469	480	467	127.1	- <.01	4.7%	10,029
OTHER	593	604	648	176.3		3.8%	17,001

COMMENT: This District reported at average or lower than average rates in all categories. There have been continuing increases in aggravated assault and burglary, but a large decrease this year in motor vehicle theft.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 6

2000 POPULATION

29,884

<u>CRIME</u>	<u>2000 NO.</u>	<u>2001 NO.</u>	<u>2002 NO.</u>	<u>2002 RATE</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>CITY TOTAL</u>
HOMICIDE	21	12	22	7.4	+ <.01	18.2%	121
RAPE	31	31	28	9.4	+ <.01	8.4%	333
ROBBERY	278	275	244	81.6	+ <.01	7.7%	3,187
AGGR.ASLT.	250	255	238	79.6	+ <.01	11.1%	2,142
BURGLARY	473	564	469	156.9	+ <.01	6.8%	6,929
THEFT	1,815	2,122	2,059	689.0	+ <.01	7.8%	26,438
MV.THEFT	585	591	547	183.0	+ <.01	7.6%	7,226
ARSON	28	41	31	10.4	+ <.01	8.1%	382
SMPL.ASLT.	688	726	664	222.2	+ <.01	8.7%	7,629
CR.DAMAGE	525	540	580	194.1	+ <.01	5.8%	10,029
OTHER	1,415	1,443	1,392	465.8		8.2%	17,001

COMMENT: This District reported at higher than average rates,
although there were decreases in several categories.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 7

2000 POPULATION

32,248

<u>CRIME</u>	<u>2000 NO.</u>	<u>2001 NO.</u>	<u>2002 NO.</u>	<u>2002 RATE</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>CITY TOTAL</u>
HOMICIDE	20	26	17	5.3	+ <.01	14.0%	121
RAPE	31	30	24	7.4	ns >.1	7.2%	333
ROBBERY	339	253	285	88.4	+ <.01	8.9%	3,187
AGGR.ASLT.	279	253	252	78.1	+ <.01	11.8%	2,142
BURGLARY	539	545	469	145.4	+ <.01	6.8%	6,929
THEFT	1,586	1,528	1,801	558.5	+ <.01	6.8%	26,438
MV.THEFT	669	623	584	181.1	+ <.01	8.1%	7,226
ARSON	80	44	45	14.0	+ <.01	11.8%	382
SMPL.ASLT.	716	739	744	230.7	+ <.01	9.8%	7,629
CR.DAMAGE	517	489	473	146.7	- <.01	4.7%	10,029
OTHER	1,203	1,283	1,261	391.0		7.4%	17,001

COMMENT: This District reported at higher than average rates in most categories.
There were decreases in homicide, rape, burglary, and motor vehicle theft.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 8

2000 POPULATION

41,206

<u>CRIME</u>	<u>2000 NO.</u>	<u>2001 NO.</u>	<u>2002 NO.</u>	<u>2002 RATE</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>CITY TOTAL</u>
HOMICIDE	13	13	8	1.9	ns >.1	6.6%	121
RAPE	28	15	27	6.6	ns >.1	8.1%	333
ROBBERY	144	162	165	40.0	- <.01	5.2%	3,187
AGGR.ASLT.	146	124	138	33.5	ns >.1	6.4%	2,142
BURGLARY	462	414	435	105.6	ns >.04	6.3%	6,929
THEFT	1,301	1,426	1,469	356.5	- <.01	5.6%	26,438
MV.THEFT	431	470	437	106.1	- <.01	6.0%	7,226
ARSON	41	51	27	6.6	ns >.1	7.1%	382
SMPL.ASLT.	497	442	547	132.7	ns >.1	7.2%	7,629
CR.DAMAGE	853	816	923	224.0	+ <.01	9.2%	10,029
OTHER	948	1,044	1,105	268.2		6.5%	17,001

COMMENT: This District reported at average or low rates in most categories.
However, there were increases in simple assault and criminal damage.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 9

2000 POPULATION

36,943

<u>CRIME</u>	<u>2000 NO.</u>	<u>2001 NO.</u>	<u>2002 NO.</u>	<u>2002 RATE</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>CITY TOTAL</u>
HOMICIDE	1	2	3	0.8	ns >.09	2.5%	121
RAPE	24	15	22	6.0	ns >.1	6.6%	333
ROBBERY	141	154	184	49.8	ns >.1	5.8%	3,187
AGGR.ASLT.	97	118	86	23.3	- <.01	4.0%	2,142
BURGLARY	379	390	388	105.0	ns >.04	5.6%	6,929
THEFT	1,394	1,473	1,695	458.8	ns >.1	6.4%	26,438
MV.THEFT	587	563	465	125.9	ns >.1	6.4%	7,226
ARSON	20	19	19	5.1	ns >.1	5.0%	382
SMPL.ASLT.	499	536	534	144.5	+ <.01	7.0%	7,629
CR.DAMAGE	521	511	575	155.6	ns >.06	5.7%	10,029
OTHER	952	1,191	1,216	329.2		7.2%	17,001

COMMENT: This District reported most categories at average rates.
There were increases in robbery and theft, and decreases
in aggravated assault and motor vehicle theft.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 10

2000 POPULATION

32,040

<u>CRIME</u>	<u>2000 NO.</u>	<u>2001 NO.</u>	<u>2002 NO.</u>	<u>2002 RATE</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>CITY TOTAL</u>
HOMICIDE	13	14	17	5.3	+ <.01	14.0%	121
RAPE	24	32	38	11.9	+ <.01	11.4%	333
ROBBERY	245	210	246	76.8	+ <.01	7.7%	3,187
AGGR.ASLT.	250	236	247	77.1	+ <.01	11.5%	2,142
BURGLARY	516	406	562	175.4	+ <.01	8.1%	6,929
THEFT	1,464	1,512	1,639	511.5	+ <.01	6.2%	26,438
MV.THEFT	615	447	535	167.0	+ <.01	7.4%	7,226
ARSON	55	47	44	13.7	+ <.01	11.5%	382
SMPL.ASLT.	770	801	794	247.8	+ <.01	10.4%	7,629
CR.DAMAGE	498	510	554	172.9	ns >.1	5.5%	10,029
OTHER	1,301	1,382	1,325	413.5		7.8%	17,001

COMMENT: This District reported at average or high rates in all categories.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 11

2000 POPULATION

35,356

<u>CRIME</u>	<u>2000 NO.</u>	<u>2001 NO.</u>	<u>2002 NO.</u>	<u>2002 RATE</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>CITY TOTAL</u>
HOMICIDE	0	0	0	0.0	- <.01	0.0%	121
RAPE	6	2	4	1.1	- <.01	1.2%	333
ROBBERY	25	29	24	6.8	- <.01	0.8%	3,187
AGGR.ASLT.	14	30	16	4.5	- <.01	0.7%	2,142
BURGLARY	116	178	156	44.1	- <.01	2.3%	6,929
THEFT	628	825	684	193.5	- <.01	2.6%	26,438
MV.THEFT	87	103	89	25.2	- <.01	1.2%	7,226
ARSON	2	4	4	1.1	- <.01	1.0%	382
SMPL.ASLT.	115	125	99	28.0	- <.01	1.3%	7,629
CR.DAMAGE	344	365	333	94.2	- <.01	3.3%	10,029
OTHER	314	428	547	154.7		3.2%	17,001

COMMENT: This District reported all categories at lower than average rates.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 12

2000 POPULATION

38,298

<u>CRIME</u>	<u>2000 NO.</u>	<u>2001 NO.</u>	<u>2002 NO.</u>	<u>2002 RATE</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>CITY TOTAL</u>
HOMICIDE	11	10	9	2.3	ns >.1	7.4%	121
RAPE	25	27	25	6.5	ns >.1	7.5%	333
ROBBERY	288	289	302	78.9	+ <.01	9.5%	3,187
AGGR.ASLT.	196	153	224	58.5	+ <.01	10.5%	2,142
BURGLARY	504	429	499	130.3	+ <.01	7.2%	6,929
THEFT	1,591	1,782	1,766	461.1	ns >.08	6.7%	26,438
MV.THEFT	545	574	584	152.5	+ <.01	8.1%	7,226
ARSON	87	64	63	16.4	+ <.01	16.5%	382
SMPL.ASLT.	637	619	592	154.6	+ <.01	7.8%	7,629
CR.DAMAGE	883	872	923	241.0	+ <.01	9.2%	10,029
OTHER	1,288	1,189	1,374	358.8		8.1%	17,001

COMMENT: This District reported at rates higher than average in most categories.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 13

2000 POPULATION

35,320

<u>CRIME</u>	<u>2000 NO.</u>	<u>2001 NO.</u>	<u>2002 NO.</u>	<u>2002 RATE</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>CITY TOTAL</u>
HOMICIDE	0	1	0	0.0	- <.01	0.0%	121
RAPE	6	5	5	1.4	- <.01	1.5%	333
ROBBERY	28	34	36	10.2	- <.01	1.1%	3,187
AGGR.ASLT.	16	25	19	5.4	- <.01	0.9%	2,142
BURGLARY	116	223	253	71.6	- <.01	3.7%	6,929
THEFT	838	877	808	228.8	- <.01	3.1%	26,438
MV.THEFT	167	217	154	43.6	- <.01	2.1%	7,226
ARSON	9	4	4	1.1	- <.01	1.0%	382
SMPL.ASLT.	147	120	134	37.9	- <.01	1.8%	7,629
CR.DAMAGE	400	360	400	113.3	- <.01	4.0%	10,029
OTHER	386	408	395	111.8		2.3%	17,001

COMMENT: This District reported at lower than average rates in all categories. There was a decrease in motor vehicle theft, but small increases in burglary and criminal damage.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 14

2000 POPULATION

34,075

<u>CRIME</u>	<u>2000 NO.</u>	<u>2001 NO.</u>	<u>2002 NO.</u>	<u>2002 RATE</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>CITY TOTAL</u>
HOMICIDE	1	2	1	0.3	ns >.02	0.8%	121
RAPE	3	11	9	2.6	ns >.01	2.7%	333
ROBBERY	48	67	78	22.9	- <.01	2.4%	3,187
AGGR.ASLT.	40	32	46	13.5	- <.01	2.1%	2,142
BURGLARY	326	365	381	111.8	ns >.1	5.5%	6,929
THEFT	1,069	1,069	1,054	309.3	- <.01	4.0%	26,438
MV.THEFT	245	227	238	69.8	- <.01	3.3%	7,226
ARSON	8	11	13	3.8	ns >.05	3.4%	382
SMPL.ASLT.	222	205	214	62.8	- <.01	2.8%	7,629
CR.DAMAGE	545	560	650	190.8	+ <.01	6.5%	10,029
OTHER	507	473	470	137.9		2.8%	17,001

COMMENT: This District reported at low or average rates in all categories except Criminal Damage, which had a large increase in reports.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 15

2000 POPULATION

37,957

<u>CRIME</u>	<u>2000 NO.</u>	<u>2001 NO.</u>	<u>2002 NO.</u>	<u>2002 RATE</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>CITY TOTAL</u>
HOMICIDE	5	1	4	1.1	ns >.1	3.3%	121
RAPE	15	8	17	4.5	ns >.1	5.1%	333
ROBBERY	89	100	108	28.5	- <.01	3.4%	3,187
AGGR.ASLT.	57	56	72	19.0	- <.01	3.4%	2,142
BURGLARY	192	242	249	65.6	- <.01	3.6%	6,929
THEFT	1,300	1,258	1,227	323.3	- <.01	4.6%	26,438
MV.THEFT	402	385	305	80.4	- <.01	4.2%	7,226
ARSON	9	10	4	1.1	- <.01	1.0%	382
SMPL.ASLT.	421	426	390	102.7	- <.01	5.1%	7,629
CR.DAMAGE	399	417	446	117.5	- <.01	4.4%	10,029
OTHER	719	805	694	182.8		4.1%	17,001

COMMENT: This District reported at average or low rates in all categories.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 16

2000 POPULATION

35,080

<u>CRIME</u>	<u>2000 NO.</u>	<u>2001 NO.</u>	<u>2002 NO.</u>	<u>2002 RATE</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>CITY TOTAL</u>
HOMICIDE	1	3	1	0.3	ns >.01	0.8%	121
RAPE	11	5	16	4.6	ns >.1	4.8%	333
ROBBERY	99	95	104	29.6	- <.01	3.3%	3,187
AGGR.ASLT.	60	69	50	14.3	- <.01	2.3%	2,142
BURGLARY	285	336	328	93.5	- <.01	4.7%	6,929
THEFT	983	1,110	943	268.8	- <.01	3.6%	26,438
MV.THEFT	374	347	385	109.7	ns >.04	5.3%	7,226
ARSON	7	18	10	2.9	- <.01	2.6%	382
SMPL.ASLT.	265	259	278	79.2	- <.01	3.6%	7,629
CR.DAMAGE	478	506	528	150.5	- <.01	5.3%	10,029
OTHER	639	631	623	177.6		3.7%	17,001

COMMENT: This District reported at lower than average or average rates in all categories. There was a decrease in thefts but an increase in motor vehicle thefts.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 17

2000 POPULATION

29,868

<u>CRIME</u>	<u>2000 NO.</u>	<u>2001 NO.</u>	<u>2002 NO.</u>	<u>2002 RATE</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>CITY TOTAL</u>
HOMICIDE	15	21	12	4.0	ns >.01	9.9%	121
RAPE	38	43	36	12.1	+ <.01	10.8%	333
ROBBERY	370	317	307	102.8	+ <.01	9.6%	3,187
AGGR.ASLT.	350	307	295	98.8	+ <.01	13.8%	2,142
BURGLARY	473	521	467	156.4	+ <.01	6.7%	6,929
THEFT	1,464	1,551	1,782	596.6	+ <.01	6.7%	26,438
MV.THEFT	677	545	512	171.4	+ <.01	7.1%	7,226
ARSON	72	49	42	14.1	+ <.01	11.0%	382
SMPL.ASLT.	758	815	715	239.4	+ <.01	9.4%	7,629
CR.DAMAGE	503	550	536	179.5	ns >.1	5.3%	10,029
OTHER	1,318	1,385	1,294	433.2		7.6%	17,001

COMMENT: This District reported at higher than average rates in all categories except homicide and criminal damage, which were not significantly different from the City average. There were decreases in burglary and simple assault, but a continuing increase in thefts.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX D

CRIME REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT - 2002 (including unfounded reports)

TRACT	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	BURGLARY	THEFT	VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	SIMPLE ASSAULT	VANDAL.	OTHER	TOTAL
1	1	3	43	22	64	558	87	2	92	141	391	1404
2	2	6	21	21	56	297	68	1	98	102	169	841
3	1	4	11	11	35	180	54		77	96	104	573
4		3	9	6	24	121	30		23	28	45	289
5	1	4	42	27	75	409	113	2	114	115	205	1107
6	1	1	14	4	49	204	67		66	82	149	637
7		2	7	3	20	183	29	1	23	53	98	419
8		3	11	11	35	110	31		46	41	106	394
9			18	3	25	125	60	4	62	50	103	450
10		2	17	6	45	147	45	2	63	66	79	472
11		3	21	8	43	143	52	4	53	91	76	494
12	1	4	21	18	32	137	49	2	68	47	147	526
13	2	1	25	5	30	179	49	1	75	54	101	522
14			14	6	36	76	28	2	43	45	54	304
15		2	33	9	32	124	46	2	60	55	113	476
16			9	5	23	90	28		41	35	61	292
17	1		24	10	60	154	35	2	45	77	70	478
18	1	2	18	14	30	110	37	2	52	42	136	444
19		1	19	15	33	116	37	3	63	35	107	429
20		3	16	5	37	123	40	2	38	46	71	381
21	1	2	32	9	66	163	47	2	65	45	128	560
22		1	4	5	21	68	20		18	15	37	189
23		1	16	13	67	158	52	2	76	40	113	538
24	1	5	40	16	52	200	49	7	75	62	109	616
25	3	1	23	13	31	108	33	2	67	53	101	435
26	2	3	24	18	55	126	38	1	67	63	75	472
27			8	6	18	57	20		25	14	24	172
28	1	2	7	11	19	89	33	3	56	30	81	332
29	1		11	3	24	66	25	3	28	24	46	231
30		1	13	6	45	97	35	1	32	65	71	366

APPENDIX D

CRIME REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT - 2002 (including unfounded reports)

TRACT	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	BURGLARY	THEFT	VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	SIMPLE ASSAULT	VANDAL.	OTHER	TOTAL
31			18	5	65	146	58	2	33	85	60	472
32		2	20	3	56	73	39	1	20	54	27	295
33			22	8	73	180	66		28	65	121	563
34			28	6	69	192	35		30	62	101	523
35		6	26	5	55	146	52	5	31	39	93	458
36		1	27	3	40	219	47	2	17	41	149	546
37		1	7	3	38	63	47		17	46	36	258
38		1	14	5	47	91	36	1	37	34	60	326
39		1	23	8	43	79	45	1	44	39	82	365
40		1	26	6	46	116	42	2	56	59	75	429
41	1	3	16	10	42	134	42	1	35	49	80	413
42	1	2	47	17	58	202	61	3	94	60	163	708
43	4	10	40	16	101	379	153	4	85	122	157	1071
44	1	2	33	17	71	377	83	3	67	58	175	887
45	6	5	14	26	39	146	59	2	69	41	121	528
46	1	2	26	18	27	207	62	1	72	59	162	637
47	2	7	28	26	62	277	68	4	101	85	144	804
48	3	11	36	45	67	258	74	6	105	89	278	972
49	2	3	23	11	58	202	77	6	75	65	119	641
50		1	20	10	64	114	68	3	47	50	69	446
51			31	9	89	90	56	1	26	57	61	420
52			5		31	52	9	3	6	25	18	149
53			9	3	34	47	13		13	28	17	164
54			7	4	47	72	18	1	32	36	40	257
55			9	1	14	72	10		11	17	30	164
56			6	1	30	20	7		2	15	11	92
57			4		37	44	23	2	9	33	10	162
58		1	12		36	91	41	3	5	52	30	271
59			34	17	44	180	94	1	49	59	82	560
60		1	10	5	43	127	53	1	42	35	51	368

APPENDIX D

CRIME REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT - 2002 (including unfounded reports)

TRACT	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	BURGLARY	THEFT	VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	SIMPLE ASSAULT	VANDAL.	OTHER	TOTAL
61	1	1	23	7	28	113	57	3	54	39	91	417
62	1	2	16	28	45	162	63	5	92	29	127	570
63	3	3	44	44	137	214	57	6	117	81	177	883
64	1	5	32	51	33	208	40	5	107	44	153	679
65		2	19	35	52	143	39	8	106	42	149	595
66	4	1	32	43	45	186	75	9	109	56	187	747
67	2	1	7	20	33	89	34	1	41	23	86	337
68	3	6	19	20	32	139	55	5	99	39	162	579
69	1	4	16	25	27	117	47	2	61	38	96	434
70	1	4	17	32	33	139	48	4	102	51	180	611
71	1		21	6	38	165	38	1	26	67	36	399
72	1	1	13	2	66	134	37	1	26	45	32	358
73		1	10	1	29	157	11		4	45	29	287
74			1		6	37	2	1	1	6	20	74
75		3	6	1	30	113	16	1	9	45	13	237
76			6	4	23	214	11		7	54	36	355
77			18	15	31	283	39		10	92	58	546
78		1	20	3	33	265	30		9	82	59	502
79			22	6	47	137	30		16	36	23	317
80			21	16	35	181	43	2	33	60	57	448
81	3	2	9	13	16	42	18	2	32	24	55	216
82	2	1	19	11	27	86	18	2	34	13	55	268
83	3	2	21	26	17	98	27	2	38	25	126	385
84	1		18	16	39	97	22	10	43	30	94	370
85	1	2	13	20	30	82	29		39	26	67	309
86		1	13	24	22	101	14	5	47	23	90	340
87	1	3	22	29	24	115	31	4	60	44	86	419
88	3	2	53	31	45	189	27	6	86	38	164	644
89	3	2	16	20	47	91	34	4	63	24	85	389
90	3	5	39	43	42	207	55	4	92	50	137	677

APPENDIX D

CRIME REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT - 2002 (including unfounded reports)

TRACT	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	BURGLARY	THEFT	VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	SIMPLE ASSAULT	VANDAL.	OTHER	TOTAL
91		7	33	22	32	158	41	2	53	55	107	510
92		1	9	6	24	75	33		34	26	73	281
93		2	15	3	31	71	41		18	25	77	283
94			2	1	17	42	52		2	20	18	154
95			5		31	52	40		9	11	17	165
96	2	4	30	28	36	141	51	5	75	58	132	562
97		2	29	22	25	108	40	4	54	30	108	422
98	2	1	14	20	30	100	43	3	54	25	88	380
99	2	4	18	19	29	182	24	7	32	22	110	449
100	2	1	25	11	26	122	27	3	33	27	75	352
101		3	8	23	19	74	25		35	12	80	279
102		4	15	19	34	122	24	1	51	31	88	389
103	1	1	19	4	25	85	20	1	18	24	44	242
104	1	3	22	12	23	135	22	1	18	26	79	342
105	1	1	16	4	21	102	21		21	36	41	264
106	1	3	10	11	14	55	17	2	36	24	111	284
107	1		21	8	47	119	34	3	24	50	53	360
108			30	6	32	239	23		16	76	66	488
109		2	21	2	40	374	33		9	98	73	652
110	1	1	11	2	33	165	23		9	51	32	328
111		1	8	3	12	133	32		12	30	30	261
112		1	10	2	13	121	20	1	11	31	28	238
113			9	8	18	218	42		10	54	65	424
114	1		2		15	108	27	1	4	31	22	211
115			1	3	20	41	9		6	14	13	107
116		1	4	9	6	45	25		26	19	43	178
117			3	4	13	34	12	1	12	4	29	112
118			10		23	49	8		15	16	13	134
119		4	7	9	17	43	15	2	27	14	27	165
120		1	7	9	12	68	15	1	17	15	27	172

APPENDIX D

CRIME REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT - 2002 (including unfounded reports)

TRACT	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	BURGLARY	THEFT	VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	SIMPLE ASSAULT	VANDAL.	OTHER	TOTAL
121			13	7	17	55	14	1	16	19	31	173
122		2	42	13	15	96	42	1	45	37	91	384
123		1	18	4	12	115	22	2	29	23	95	321
124		3	5	1	23	67	38		15	43	28	223
125			1	1	9	50	12		4	44	16	137
126		1	10	2	18	56	10		7	31	31	166
127			1	3	4	40	1		1	9	27	86
128		2	3	4	62	57	12		23	22	45	230
129			3	2	21	55	12		19	37	28	177
130		1	4	1	9	46	13	1	21	28	18	142
131						2					0	2
132		3	12	12	46	247	41	2	29	66	138	596
133		1	3	1	13	34	17	1	14	21	21	126
134	1		18	14	29	111	45	2	42	50	56	368
135	2	4	24	18	26	122	54		53	28	184	515
136		3	17	11	45	118	70	1	44	27	119	455
137		1	47	17	27	126	53	2	41	30	174	518
138	1		7	10	10	49	8	1	20	18	36	160
139			6	4	5	31	6	4	10	14	23	103
140			22	19	17	76	16	1	21	15	48	235
141			5	5	4	49	29		25	15	21	153
142			4	1	10	51	17		1	16	24	124
143		1	3	4	13	138	17		1	35	25	237
144			14	14	21	350	49		9	86	194	737
145		3	1	8	9	311	32		27	77	211	679
146		1	16	11	28	146	50	2	34	88	97	473
147	1	1	11	6	34	126	32		40	59	85	395
148	1	1	11	5	14	117	31		24	24	77	305
149		3	20	9	26	163	38	1	22	36	91	409
150		3		3	2	73	9	1	1	11	10	113

APPENDIX D

CRIME REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT - 2002 (including unfounded reports)

TRACT	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	BURGLARY	THEFT	VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	SIMPLE ASSAULT	VANDAL.	OTHER	TOTAL
151			4	1	3	67	9		1	16	19	120
152	1	3	22	6	25	425	47		11	64	172	776
153		1	5	9	31	295	32	1	35	66	147	622
154			7	1	9	65	7		5	18	34	146
155	1	1	16	8	26	101	22	1	12	60	43	291
156			5	3	21	71	26	2	6	22	40	196
157		4	26	28	36	111	43	3	44	63	86	444
158	1	2	41	23	45	190	49	4	58	54	156	623
159		1	29	19	37	150	47	1	50	81	122	537
160		3	8	7	32	80	45	4	50	69	65	363
161		1	9	12	36	79	35		34	56	44	306
162	1		9	13	26	104	40	9	50	63	106	421
163	1	3	28	25	41	168	82	5	80	86	150	669
164	2	2	38	33	46	141	70	10	91	77	196	706
165		2	16	14	27	97	34	8	32	54	71	355
166		1	9	9	34	68	31	4	42	36	87	321
167	1	3	14	17	47	178	46	11	44	110	122	593
168	1	3	39	25	45	228	54	4	56	121	143	719
169			26	10	62	127	45	3	61	157	128	619
170		2	16	15	40	146	59	4	85	105	96	568
171		1	8	5	18	81	29	2	35	61	66	306
172			7	7	18	65	25		20	46	38	226
173	1	3	16	10	44	96	38	1	38	93	64	404
174	1	5	17	19	39	113	43	2	50	84	107	480
175	2	2	29	20	53	154	61	5	81	85	125	617
176		1	22	10	47	104	33	2	43	65	63	390
177	2	1	8	4	21	45	23	2	33	44	57	240
178		2	1		11	12	7	1	5	15	41	95
179			11	8	32	112	20		26	87	48	344
180			5	4	33	79	22	2	24	50	41	260

APPENDIX D

CRIME REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT - 2002 (including unfounded reports)

TRACT	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	BURGLARY	THEFT	VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	SIMPLE ASSAULT	VANDAL.	OTHER	TOTAL
181			2	2	11	37	9		4	24	16	105
182					16	42	9		4	29	6	106
183			6	2	22	68	20	3	15	36	41	213
184			11	3	12	94	7	1	7	30	25	190
185			6	4	18	136	19		11	32	49	275
186	5	3	11	17	23	80	27	2	39	72	63	342
187		1	11	9	27	81	34	1	40	57	59	320
188		2	9	4	18	50	15	1	22	44	58	223
189			2	2	14	73	9	5	9	41	24	179
190			3	1	28	95	18		13	39	45	242
191			4	2	31	61	10		11	42	34	195
192			3	2	14	46	5		10	21	21	122
193			1	1	12	20	5	1	3	16	14	73
194		1	2	2	14	38	9		10	23	25	124
195			1	2	7	19	3	1	6	24	22	85
196			3	3	6	53	7		5	15	34	126
197		1		1	20	48	8	1	17	43	29	168
198			4		17	70	13		14	47	80	245
199				2	12	38	6		7	43	15	123
200		3	10	5	33	345	33	2	27	81	307	846
201		4	21	8	32	166	26		28	83	148	516
202			4	5	28	79	16		19	68	30	249
203		1	3	2	68	89	18		9	74	20	284
204		1	11	7	42	100	24		22	69	42	318
205		1	5	8	32	95	31	2	25	71	23	293
206		2	4	2	39	82	18		12	37	26	222
207			4	2	49	71	19	1	17	44	31	238
208		1		1	22	41	6		8	32	18	129
209			1		8	32	4		10	18	17	90
210					11	24	3		6	20	15	79

APPENDIX D

CRIME REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT - 2002 (including unfounded reports)

TRACT	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	BURGLARY	THEFT	VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	SIMPLE ASSAULT	VANDAL.	OTHER	TOTAL
211				1	11	32	4		7	21	22	98
212			4		35	38	5		7	21	16	126
213			1		10	44	5		5	16	22	103
214			5	2	24	105	28	1	15	43	29	252
215			6	1	13	43	3	2	13	16	35	132
216		4	2	4	22	112	34	1	15	45	48	287
217		1	2	1	25	129	25		16	52	70	321
218					10	25	7		8	17	20	87
unspec.		1	1		1	9	9			9	8	38
TOTALS	121	333	3,187	2,142	6,929	26,438	7,226	382	7,629	10,029	16,619	81,035